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CORNELL STUDIES

IN

CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY

EDITED BY

BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, CHARLES EDWIN BENNETT, AND GEORGE PRENTICE BRISTOL

No. VIII

THE FIVE POST-KLEISTHENEAN TRIBES

BY

FRED ORLANDO BATES, Ph.D.

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY

BY

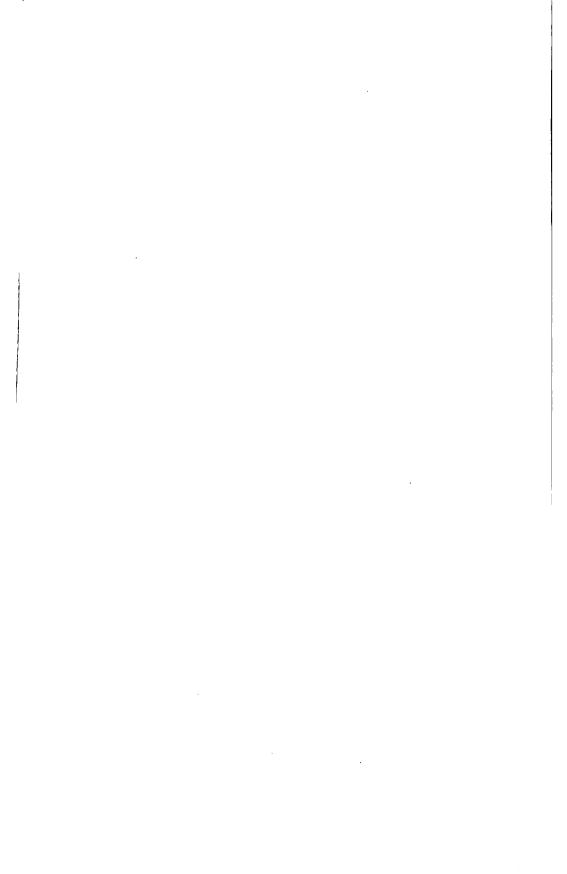
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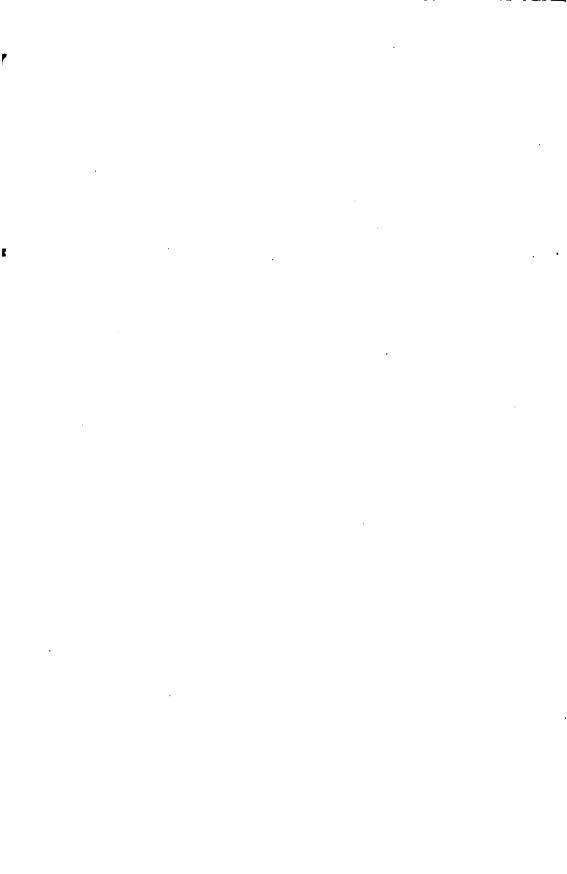


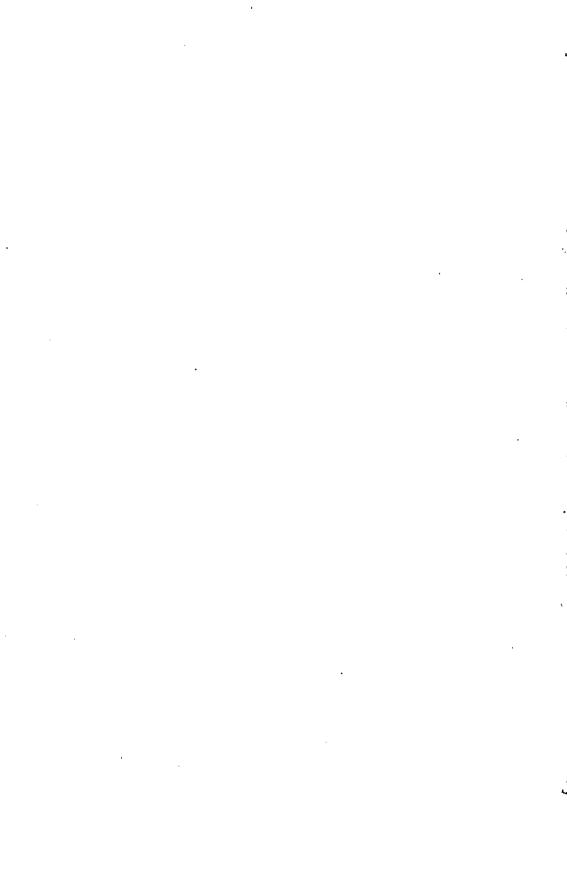
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PREFACE.

The subject of the post-Kleisthenean tribes is one which, so far as I know, has never been treated as a whole. It is only within recent years that sufficient material has been brought together to enable one to determine much that is certain in regard to them. This is especially true of Antigonis and Demetrias which were in existence such a short period—a little over a century—that a very limited number of monuments throwing light on their history has been preserved to us. Though there is no treatise covering all five tribes, a few articles dealing with special phases of this question are to be found in various periodicals. A brief review of the most recent and important of these will give some idea of what has already been accomplished in this field.

Dittenberger¹ investigated the question of Ptolemais, Attalis, and Hadrianis, with special reference to the demes constituting them and the method pursued in re-allotting demes to form the He noticed that in the case of Hadrianis, eleven of its old demes were taken one each from the first eleven of the twelve tribes already in existence. He conjectured that the twelfth one, Oinoe, was taken from Attalis, formerly the twelfth Starting with this clue he found that the same principle could be applied in a general way to the other two tribes, Ptolemais and Attalis. He therefore concluded that each of the old tribes contributed a given quota, usually one deme, towards the formation of the new one. When Dittenberger wrote this article it was universally believed that Ptolemais was created in honor of Ptolemy Philadelphus, as stated by Pausanias, and hence prior to 247 B. C. Historical evidence pointed to a date not later than 265 B.C.

Beloch² was the first to formally discredit this general belief in regard to the date of Ptolemais. He held that Ptolemais was created in honor of Ptolemy Euergetes (247-222 B.C.). On

¹ Hermes IX. (1875) p. 385 ff.

² Neue Jahrbücher 129 (1884), p. 481 ff.

historical grounds he determined that the exact date was somewhere between 229 and 222 B.C. In this article he apparently assumes that after Ptolemais was created, the two tribes, Antigonis and Demetrias, were merged in one, for in the archon lists for the 8th and 11th years, according to his arrangement of them, he classes Atene under Antigonis.

The latest view in regard to the date of Ptolemais is that expressed by Köhler in the Supplement to Vol. II of the Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum.¹ He maintains that the tribe was created after 222 B.C. during the reign of Ptolemy Philopator (222-205 B.C.).

Neither Dittenberger nor Beloch devoted any special attention to Antigonis and Demetrias. This study was reserved for Kirchner² who tried to determine what demes were allotted to the two tribes. The article is remarkable for the number of demes which the author apparently discovers as belonging to Antigonis and Demetrias,—ten to the former and nine to the latter. In some cases, however, the evidence adduced is far from conclusive. Kirchner furthermore proceeds upon the theory that a deme may belong to more than one tribe at the same time. Such an order of things is prima facie unnatural and, I believe, not in accord with the facts.

Thus it will be seen that there is still room for investigation in this field. It is the purpose of this treatise to collect and interpret the evidence which bears on this question. Because of the unreliability of much of the testimony of ancient writers on this subject, the bulk of the material has been taken from inscriptions. Only when these fail have the statements of the writers been taken as a guide, and then with some reservation. It is not expected that all the difficulties will be satisfactorily removed, but it is hoped that the investigation may contribute to a more accurate knowledge of the subject. Whether that object has been attained must be left to the reader to decide.

Accompanying the special discussion of each deme a table is added containing a chronological arrangement of the inscriptions in which the deme is mentioned in such a connection that its tribe is indicated or determinable from the context. These inscriptions

¹ See his note to No. 385 c.

² Rheinisches Museum 47 (1892), p. 550 ff.

are generally taken from the Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum and in view of their number the usual abbreviation, C. I. A., has generally been omitted wherever there is occasion for citing this work. All citations, then, not self-explanatory must be understood as referring to this publication. In cases where the reference is duplicated, either in the same inscription or in another, only one citation is made. The statements in regard to the topography of each deme are, for the most part, necessarily dependent on the investigations of scholars in this particular field, most prominent among whom are Milchhöfer and Löper.

In the matter of dating the inscriptions, I have relied on the list of archons given by Mr. W. S. Ferguson (The Athenian Secretaries, Cornell Studies, Vol. VII., pp. 50-58) for the period 307/6-96/5 B.C. inclusive. For other periods I have followed Schöffer's list of archons in his article *Archontes* in Pauly-Wissowa Real-Encyclopädie, Vol. II. (1896), p. 565 ff. Where no archon's name or other indication of the exact year is given in the inscription, I have accepted in general the judgment of the editors of the Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum.

For handy reference Appendixes are added showing the official order of tribes at different periods and their constituent demes, together with their demotika. The redistribution of demes is also indicated.

To Professor B. I. Wheeler, of Cornell University, for guidance and suggestions during this investigation, and for kindly criticism both of manuscript and proof, I wish here to recognize my obligation. I am especially indebted to Mr. W. S. Ferguson, Fellow of Cornell University, for valuable counsel and assistance. I would also thank Professor G. P. Bristol, of Cornell University, for his aid in reading the manuscript and proof.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 27, 1898.

F. O. B.

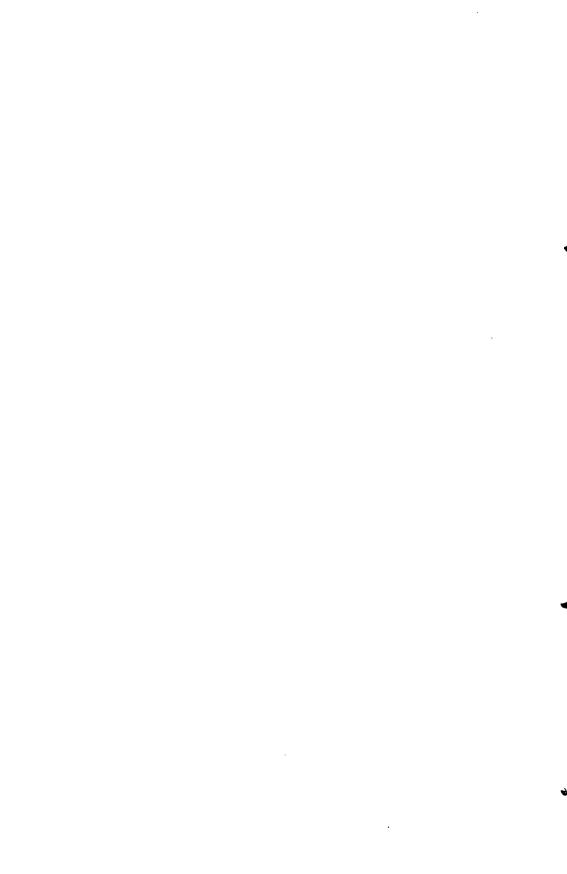
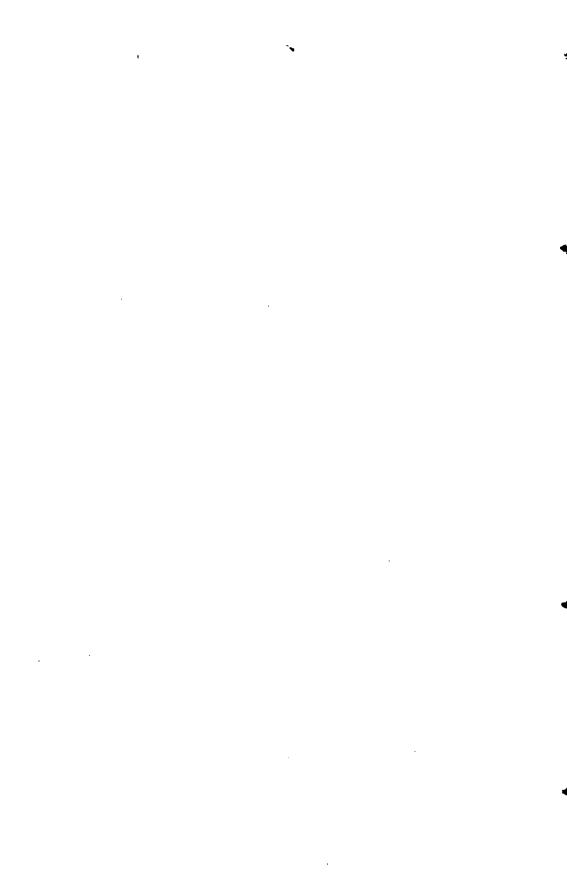


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CHAPTER I.

ANTIGONIS AND DEMETRIAS.

§ 1. HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY.

Prior to the reforms of Kleisthenes, about 508 B. C., the citizens of Attica were divided into four tribes called Γελέοντες, "Οπλητες, 'Aργαδεῖs, and Aἰγικορεῖs¹ from the sons of Ion.' One of the most important of Kleisthenes' changes in the Athenian constitution was to increase the number of the tribes from four to ten. 3 These ten tribes had their names from the legendary personages of early Athenian history, viz.: Erechtheus, Aigeus, Pandion, Leos, Akamas, Oineus, Kekrops, Hippothoon, Aias, and Antiochos. The tribes existed for two centuries until Demetrios Poliorketes in 307 B. C. liberated Athens from Macedonian rule. In honor of their deliverer and his father, Antigonos, the Athenians added two new tribes, Antigonis and Demetrias, which, in this order, were placed at the head of the list of tribes. That they were instituted before the Athenian official year 307/6 B. C. is proved by the relation of month and prytany shown in IV. 2, 240 b. The date of this psephisma is Maimakterion (the fifth month of the Athenian calendar) 307/6 B. C. It was passed in the fifth prytany not earlier than the 21st day. With ten tribes the 21st of the fifth prytany would regularly come on the 18th of Poseideon (the sixth month of the Athenian calendar), whereas with twelve tribes the date of any given prytany regularly agrees with the date of the month which corresponds numerically. Unfortunately the date of the month is lost, but the agreement of month and prytany is sufficient to show that we are now under the system of twelve tribes. Furthermore, Antigonis held the seventh prytany in this year. 5

¹Pollux VIII. 109. ²Herod. V. 66. ⁸Arist., Ath. Pol., Chap. 21.

[&]quot;The date 306/5 B. C. given in Hermann-Thumser, Lehrbuch der griechischen Staatsaltertümer, § 135, is based on a wrong identification of the archon's name in II. 238.

⁵Cf. II. Add. Nov. 320 b. the date of which should be 307/6 B.C. instead of 279/8 B.C. (cf. note to IV. 2, 240 b).

These facts indicate that the official recognition of the two new tribes preceded the triumphal entry of Demetrios into the city in September of this year. ¹

Inasmuch as various archon lists serve to indicate the demes belonging to Antigonis and Demetrias, and to show the chronology not only of those tribes but also of Ptolemais, it will be convenient for the reader to have them before him at the outset. They will, therefore, be given at this point. In these lists I have chosen to give the name of the demerather than the demotikon, though the latter would appear in the inscriptions. The tribe to which each deme belongs and its official order are added opposite the name of the deme. Besides this, the year in which each board officiated is indicated.

ARCHON LISTS.

In C.I.A. II. 859.

(1). 237/6 B.C.²

Διόμεια, Aigeis IV. 'Αχαρναί, Oineis VIII. Πρόσπαλτα, Akamantis VII.

Κολωνός, Aigeis IV. Παιανία, Pandionis V. Λευκονόη, Leontis VI. 'Αχερδοῦς, Hippothontis X. 'Ραμνοῦς, Aiantis XI. 'Αλωπεκή, Antiochis XII.

(3). 235/4 B.C.

Olov, Hippothontis X. "Αφιδνα, Aiantis XI. Θρία, Oineis VIII.

Κοθωκίδαι, Demetrias II. Λαμπτραί, Erechtheis III. Παιανία, Pandionis V. Παιονίδαι, Leontis VI. Φλυά, Kekropis IX. 'Αμφιτροπή, Antiochis XII. (2). 236/5 B.C.

Παλλήνη, Antiochis XII. Παιανία, Pandionis (?) V. Φυλή, Oineis VIII.

Κυδαθήναιον, Antigonis I. Φηγαία, Aigeis (?) IV. Κίκυννα, Akamantis VII. Φλυά, Kekropis IX. 'Ανακαία, Hippothontis X. Φάληρον, Aiantis XI.

(4). 234/3 B.C.

Σφηττός, Akamantis VII.

Κηττός, Leontis VI.

Λαμπτραί, Antigonis I. Θοραί, Demetrias II. Παμβωτάδαι, Érechtheis III. Φλνά, Kekropis IX. Κόπρος, Hippothontis X. 'Ραμνοῦς, Aiantis XI.

¹See Holm, History of Greece, Eng. Trans. Vol. IV. p. 44.

² In each list the demes of the six thesmothetai are separated from the demes of the other archons by a dotted line.

(5). 233/2 B.C.	(6). 232/1 B.C.
Σκαμβωνίδαι, Leontis VI. Κειριάδαι, Hippothontis X. Λαμπτραί, Antig. or Erech. I or III.	"Αφιδνα, Aiantis XI. "Ιπποτομάδαι, Demetrias II. Εἰτέα, Antiochis (?) XII.
Θοραί, Demetrias II. Πλώθεια, Aigeis IV. Κίκυννα, Akamantis VII. 'Αχαρναί, Oineis VIII. Φλυά, Kekropis IX. 'Αλωπεκή Antiochis XII.	Γαργηττός, Antigonis I. Περγασή, Erechtheis III. *Αθμονον, Kekropis IX. Κηττός, Leontis VI. Π
(7). 230/29 B.C. ——, ——: ——, ——:	(8). 229/8 B.C. *Οη, Oineis IX. Συπαληττός, Kekropis X. 'Ατήνη, Demetrias II.
—, —. 'Αλαί, Aigeis IV. Πτελέα, Oineis VIII. 'Αμαξάντεια, Hippothontis X. Οἰνόη, Aiantis XI.	Aἰθαλίδαι, Antigonis I.
(9). 228/7 B.C. ঝλωπεκή, Antiochis XIII. Κολλυτόs, Aigeis IV. Ῥαμνοῦς, Aiantis XII.	(10). 225/4 B.C.
Δειραδιῶται, Antigonis (?) I.	— , —
Ἐρχία, Aigeis IV. Κεφαλή, Akamantis VIII. Παιονίδαι, Leontis VI.	Κυδαθήναιον, Antigonis I,
'Ατήνη, Demetrias II. Συβρίδαι, Erechtheis III. 'Αγγελή, Pandionis V. 'Αφιδνα, Ptolemais VII. Πίθος, Kekropis X. Φάληρον, Aiantis XII.	Μυρρινοῦττα, Aigeis IV. Βερενικίδαι, Ptolemais VII. Θορικός, Akamantis VIII. Λακιάδαι, Oineis IX. Συπαληττός, Kekropis X. Παλλήνη, Antiochis XIII.

(13). 222/1 B.C.

Προβάλινθος, Pandionis V. 'Αμαξάντεια, Hippothontis XI. 'Αχαρναί, Oineis IX.

Κυδαθήναιον, Antigonis I. Λαμπτραί, Erechtheis III. Βερενικίδαι, Ptolemais VII. Αἰξωνή, Kekropis X. Φάληρον, Aiantis XII. Παλλήνη Antiochis XIII.

> In C.I.A. II. 983. (15). 183/2 B.C.

Παιανία, Pandionis III. Σκαμβωνίδαι, Leontis IV. Σφηττός, Akamantis VI. Έπιεικίδαι, Kekropis VIII. 'Ραμνοῦς, Aiantis X. 'Ανάφλυστος, Antiochis XI.

In C.I.A. II. 985. (17). 102/1 B.C.

Μαραθών, Aiantis X.

Έλευσίς, Hippothontis IX. Έρχία, Aigeis II. Αχαρναί, Oineis VII. Ποταμός, Leontis IV. Βερενικίδαι, Ptolemais V. Κεφαλή, Akamantis VI.

(19). 100/99 B.C.

Αακιάδαι, Oineis VII. Λευκονόη, Leontis IV. Έλαιοῦς, Hippothontis IX.

Κηφισιά, Erechtheis I. Μυρρινοῦττα, Aigeis II.

(14). 221/0 B.C.
*Αθμονον, Kekropis X.

 , .
Ko—, —:
Σφηττόs, Akamantis VIII.
'Aμ[φιτροπή] (?), Antiochis XIII.
In C.I.A. II. 863.
(16). First half of first century B.C.
*Αφιδνα, Ptolemais V. Σούνιον, Attalis XII.
Φιλαίδαι, Aigeis II.
Φλυά, Ptolemais V.
Περιθοΐδαι, Oineis VII.
Αἰξωνή, Kekropis VIII.
Φάληρον, Aiantis X. 'Ανάφλυστος, Antiochis XI.

(18). 101/0 B.C.

Πειραιεύς, Hippothontis IX. Προβάλινθος, Attalis XII. Κυδα-----,

Εὐώνυμον, Erechtheis I. Βερενικίδαι, Ptolemais V. Κίκυννα, Akamantis VI. Λακιάδαι, Oineis VII. 'Αλαί, Kekropis VIII. Wanting.

(20). 98/7 B.C.

Τρικόρυνθος, Aiantis X. Κεραμεικός, Akamantis VI. Μελίτη, Kekropis VIII.

Κύθηρος, Pandionis III. "Αφιδνα, Ptolemais V. Παιανία, Pandionis III. Φλυά, Ptolemais V. 'Ραμνοῦς, Aiantis X. Σούνιον, Attalis XII.

(21). 96/5 B.C.

Σφηττός, Akamantis VI. Γαργηττός, Aigeis II. Έπικηφισία, Oineis VII.

Kηδοί, Erechtheis I. Κυδαθήναιον, Pandionis III. Παιονίδαι, Leontis IV. Φλυά, Ptolemais V. Μαραθών, Aiantis X. ᾿Ατήνη, Antiochis XI.

In C.I.A. III. 1008.

(23). Tiberius' reign.

Φλυά, Ptolemais V. Σφηττός, Akamantis VI. 'Αζηνία, Hippothontis IX. Μαραθών, Aiantis X. Μαραθών, Aiantis X. Παλλήνη, Antiochis XI.

Πτελέα, Oineis VII. Έλευσίς, Hippothontis IX. Παλλήνη, Antiochis XI. Ίκαρία, Aigeis II.

In C.I.A. III. 1005.

(22). 5/4 B.C.

Φλυά, Ptolemais V. Σφηττός, Akamantis VI. Περιθοΐδαι, Oineis VII.

Κηφισιά, Erechtheis I. Μυρρινοῦττα, Aigeis II. Κυδαθήναιον, Pandionis III. Δειραδιῶται, Leontis IV. Φρεαρροί, Leontis IV. Θρῖα, Oineis VII.

In C.I.A. III. 1012.

(24). Late Roman times.

'Αχαρναί, Oineis VII or VIII.

Στειριά, Pandionis III. Παιανία, Pandionis III. Φλυά, Ptolemais V. Φάληρον, Aiantis X or XI.

Πίθος, Kekropis VIII or IX.

Although some irregularities are noticeable in these lists, enough uniformity prevails to disclose the fact that Antigonis and Demetrias were in existence as late as 222/1 B.C., some years after Ptolemais was created. But on other grounds it can be demonstrated that they existed long after this date. From the list of secretaries of this period it is evident that they continued to exist until 206/5 B.C., at least.¹ The tribes Antigonis and Demetrias were probably discontinued in the year 200 B.C. when Attalis was created. They

¹See Ferguson, W. S., The Athenian Secretaries, Cornell Studies in Classical Philology, Vol. VII. pp. 50-58.

could scarcely have survived the hostile demonstration against the Macedonians which broke out in Athens in that year. This hostility, together with the inconvenience of fourteen tribes, would have been sufficient to induce the Athenians to abandon Antigonis and Demetrias. We may, therefore, with a considerable degree of confidence, fix the period of their existence as 307-200 B.C.

The two tribes are so intimately connected that, in their historical relation, it is necessary to treat them together, but in dealing with the individual demes of each tribe, it will be more convenient to speak of them separately. Accordingly, we take up Antigonis first.

§ 2. DEMES OF ANTIGONIS.

1. Agryle. This formerly belonged to Erechtheis and was divided into two parts an upper, καθύπερθεν, and a lower, ὑπένερθεν.² The location of the deme is fairly well attested by Harpokration (᾿Αρδηττός· τόπος ᾿Αθήνησι ὑπὲρ τὸ στάδιον τὸ παναθηναϊκὸν πρὸς τῷ δήμῳ τῷ ὑπένερθεν ᾿Αγρυλέων). Agryle καθύπερθεν, as its name indicates, was situated farther up the slope. It is probably this part which is referred to in III. 61, ii. 21–23, where we are told of a lot situated ᾿Ανκυλῆσι καὶ ᾿Αγρυλῆσι πρὸς τῷ Ὑμηττῷ. During the existence of Antigonis, the deme belonged also to Erechtheis, as is shown by the accompanying table. As the deme was divided into two parts, it is probable that one part only went to Antigonis. The inscriptions in which the tribe of Agryle is indicated are:

A. Erechtheis.

IV. 2, 971, 458/7 B.C.	II. 338, 273/2 B.C. (?)
I. 338, 408/7 B.C.	II. 1038, ?
II. 698, 351/0 B.C.	II. 991, ca. 200 B.C.
IV. 2, 1233 b, Latter half of 4th	II. 469, 107/6 B.C.
Cent. B.C.	III. 1076, 22/3 A.D.
IV. 2, 251 b, 306/5 B.C.	III. 1113, 143/4 A.D.
	III. 1113 a, 143/4 A.D.

¹Livy, XXXI. 44. ²I. 338.

B. Antigonis.

IV. 2, 385 b, 237/6 B.C.

C. Attalis.

II. 470, 119/8 B.C.

D. Aigeis.

II. 467, 102/1 B.C. ¹

2. Lamptrai. This deme has been perpetuated in the modern village Lambrika. Aside from the resemblance of name we have Strabo's testimony regarding its general location. Also a decree of the deme found a short distance east of Vari points to the vicinity of Lambrika for the site of Lamptrai. As further proof, we may cite the discovery at Lambrika of three sepulchral steles and a dedication to Apollo by Lamptraeans. Like Agryle it was divided into two parts, Lamptrai καθύπερθεν, and Lamptrai ὑπένερθεν. From II. 960, where we find Λαμπτρῆς καθύπερθεν and Λαμπτρῆς πάραλοι, a clear indication is given of the relative location of the two parts: Lower Lamptrai was situated on the coast, while Upper Lamptrai was nearer Hymettos, doubtless occupying the exact site of the modern Lambrika.

From 307 B.C. to the time when Antigonis was discontinued, Lamptrai belonged to both Erechtheis and Antigonis. It is probable that only one part left its former tribe. The tribal connection of the deme is shown in the following table:

A. Erechtheis.

I. 338, 408/7 B.C.

II. 557, ca. 350 B.C.

II. 557, ca. 350 B.C.

II. 564, Latter half of 4th Cent.

IV. 2, 645 b, 399/8 B.C.

II. 960, 375-350 B.C.

IV. 2, 1233 b, Latter half of 4th

II. 803 c, 356/5 B.C.

Cent. B.C.

IV. 2, 245 c, Mid. 4th Cent. B.C.

II. 803 c, 346/5 B.C.

^{1 &#}x27;Αγρυλήθεν by error, I think, for 'Αγκυλήθεν. 2Strab. IX. p. 398.

⁸II. 582. ⁴II. 2272, 2286, and IV. 2, 2280 b. ⁵IV. 2, 1220 b.

⁶I. 338, II. 991, and IV. 2, 908 b.

II. 1239, 346/5 B.C.	III. 1276, 23/2 B.C.
II. 701, 345/4 B.C.	III. 1076, 22/3 A.D.
II. 172, ca. 336 B.C.	III. 1091, 85/6 A.D.
IV. 2, 767 b, 332/1 B.C.	III. 1020, 93/4 A.D. (?)
II. 943, 325/4 B.C.	III. 1093, 103/4 A.D.
II. 324, 275/4 B.C.	III. 1092, 105/6 A.D.
II. 1038, ?	III. 1113, 143/4 A.D.
II. 371, 243/2 B.C. (?)	IIİ. 1114, 146/7 A.D.
II. 859, 235/4 B.C.	III. 1121, 155/6 A.D.
II. 859, 222/1 B.C.	III. 1123, ca. 156 A.D.
II. 991, ca. 200 B.C.	III. 1128, 164/5 A.D.
Bulletin 17, p. 146, 133/2 B.C.	III. 1132, 166/7 A.D.
II. 408, 133/2 B.C.	III. 1133, 170/1 A.D.
II. 471, 123/2 B.C.	III. 1137, ca. 172-177 A.D.
II. 470, 119/8 B.C.	III. 1138, 174/5 A.D.
II. 461, 109/8 B.C.	III. 1147, 190/1 A.D.
IV. 2, 477 d, 108/7 B.C.	III. 1160, 192/3 A.D.
II. 465, 105/4 B.C.	III. 1163, 201/2 A.D.
II. 467, 102/1 B.C.	III. 1171, 205/6 A.D.
III. 1019, Latter half of 1st Cent.	
B.C.	III. 1202, 262/3 A.D.
II. 481, 45/4 B.C.	III. 3896, (?)
	30 9 0, (1)
II. 482, 38/7 B.C.	

B. Antigonis.

II. 324, 275/4 B.C. II. 859, 234/3 B.C. II. 335, 269–262 B.C.

3. Gargettos.¹ The name of this deme also has been preserved in Garito, the name of a small village to the northeast of Athens. If much importance is to be attached to the provenience of inscriptions of a local character the exact site of Gargettos is to be sought, not at Garito, but rather farther south, at or near Ieraka.²

¹ For an exhaustive discussion of this deme see Young, C. H., Gargettus an Attic Deme, Classical Studies in Honour of Henry Drisler.

²Cf. IV. 2, 1967 d, 1972, 1976 b; also II. 1968 found at Charvati.

The record of a dowry security to Xenariste, daughter of Pythodoros of Gargettos, found at Spata, points to this general quarter. Gargettos was not a double deme like Agryle, Lamptrai, etc., so it went over to Antigonis entire. The tribal relation is shown by the following table:

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A. Aegeis.
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II. 789 a, 373/2 B.C.
                                 III. 1091, 85/6 A.D.
II. 677, 367/6 B.C.
                                 III. 1093, 103/4 A.D.
II. 870, Mid. of 4th Cent. B.C. III. 1092, 105/6 A.D.
II. 1010, Mid. of 4th Cent. B.C. III. 1023, 139/40 A.D.
II. 872, 341/0 B.C.
                                 III. 1113 a, 143/4 A.D.
                                 III. 1114, 146/7 A.D.
II. 172, ca. 336 B.C.
II. 943, 325/4 B.C.
                                 III. 1120, 150/1 A.D.
IV. 2, 184 b, Before 322/1 B.C. III. 1121, 155/6 A.D.
IV. 2, 1025 b, Before 307/6 B.C. III. 1128, 164/5 A.D.
II. 991, ca. 200 B.C.
                                 III. 1132, 166/7 A.D.
II. 470, 119/8 B.C.
                                 III. 1138, 174/5 A.D.
IV. 2, 477 d, 108/7 B.C.
                                 III. 1160, 192/3 A.D.
II. 469, 107/6 B.C.
                                 III. 1163, 201/2 A.D.
II. 465, 105/4 B.C.
                                 III. 1171, 205/6 A.D.
II. 481, 45/4 B.C.
                                 III. 1202, 262/3 A.D.
II. 1258, 1st Cent. B.C. (?)
                                 III. 3896,
III. 1076, 22/3 A.D.
                         \boldsymbol{B}.
                               Antigonis.
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IV. 2, 251 b, 306/5 B.C. II. 324, 275/4 B.C.

II. 255, 304/3 B.C. II. 859, 232/1 B.C.

4. Ikaria. The location of this deme at Dionyso has been definitely determined by the excavations conducted by the American School at that place in 1888.² In none of our inscriptions is Ikaria found under Antigonis, but there are some facts which prove quite conclusively that it belonged to that tribe.³ In II. 329, ca. 273/2B.C. a list of prytanes of Aigeis is given. Of the twenty demes known to have belonged to Aigeis, four are unrepresented here—

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^{&#}x27;II. 1137.

 $^{^{2}}$ Cf. Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Vol. V.

⁸ Cf. Kirchner, Rhein. Mus. 47, p. 550 ff.

Gargettos, Ikaria, Bate, and Diomeia. On the other hand, the list contains the names of only forty-five prytanes instead of the regular number, fifty. Inasmuch as Gargettos belonged to Antigonis at this time, the five prytanes wanting must be assigned to Ikaria, Bate, and Diomeia, or to some of them. In II. 872, 341/0 B.C., Bate and Diomeia had one representative each, while Ikaria had five. It would have been impossible to include all three in the list of II. 329, even if no allowance were to be made for an increased representation, necessitated by the withdrawal of Gargettos from the tribe of Aigeis. The absence of a deme so large as Ikaria in the list of prytanes could hardly be explained as due to oversight. It is, therefore, probable, as Kirchner assumes, that Ikaria did not belong to Aigeis at this date, but to Antigonis. Nor is this the only evidence. In II. 338 there is given a list of ephebes for the year 273/2 B.C. (?), and under Antigonis there are three names—Χαιριγένης Κτησικλ- —, Τιμοκ[ρ] άτης Τιμοκρά [τους] —, and Παράμυθος Δημοχάρο [vs]—. As we learn from a sepulchral inscription1 one Chairigenes, of Ikaria, son of Agasias, was klerouchos of the island of Imbros. The inscription may be of either the fourth or third century B.C. Inasmuch as the name Chairigenes is not frequent in Attic inscriptions, there is a probability that the two men are of the same family. Secondly, in the inscription mentioned above² there is a prytanis of Ikaria named Timokritos, son of Timokrates; likewise in II. 803 a, 1. 43, ca. 342/1 B.C., one Timokrates of Ikaria is mentioned as having paid 87 dr. 2 ob. towards the trireme Aglaia. These three facts make it extremely probable that Ikaria belonged to Antigonis.

The tribal relation of the deme, as shown by the inscriptions, is as follows:

A. Aigeis.

II. 652, 398/7 B.C.

IV. 2, 767 b, 332/1 B.C.

II. 1020, ca 330 B.C.

II. 1020, ca 330 B.C.

II. 1020, diddle of 4th Cent.

II. 943, 325/4 B.C.

B.C.

IV. 2, 1025 b, Before 307/6 B.C.

II. 872, 341/0 B.C.

¹Conze, Reise auf den Inseln des Thrakischen Meeres, p. 85.

²II. 872, 341/0 B.C.

B. Ptolemais.

II. 1041, End of 2nd Cent. B.C. III. 1142, ca. 180 A.D.

In the archon list for 98/7 B.C., (see above p. 5) the sixth thesmothetes is from Ikaria. Kirchner takes this as an indication that Ikaria belonged to Attalis. As the deme belonged to Ptolemais at this time, it is more likely that we have here merely another deviation from the usual order observed in those lists.

5. Kydathenaion. This aristocratic deme is generally located in the region immediately south of the Acropolis. 1 It belonged earlier to Pandionis and gave its name to the city trittys of that tribe. 2 Its tribal relation is as follows:

A. Pandionis.

I. 299, 444-435 B.C. II. 553, ca. 400 B.C. II. 558, 4th Cent. B.C. II. 865, 4th Cent. B.C. IV. 2, 245 c, 4th Cent. B.C. II. 559, First half of 4th Cent.	
B.C.	III. 1113, 143/4 A.D.
II. 1255, ""	III. 1114, 146/7 A.D.
II. 998, ""	III. 1125, ca. 160 A.D.
IV. 2, 871 b, Latter half of 4th	III. 1128, 164/5 A.D.
Cent. B.C.	III. 1029, 167/8 A.D.
II. 1014, 343/2 or 336/5 B.C.	III. 1032, 170/1 A.D.
II. 1020, ca. 330 B.C.	III. 1133, 170/1 A.D.
IV. 2, 563 c, 326/5 B.C.	III. 1142, ca. 180 A.D.
IV. 2, 184 b, Shortly before	III. 1160, 192/3 A.D.
322/1 B.C.	III. 1163, 201/2 A.D.
II. 230 b, ca. 320 B.C.	III. 10, 209/10 A.D.
II. 1176, Before 307/6 B.C.	III. 1056, 214/5 A.D.
II. 471, 123/2 B.C.	III. 1186, ca. 225 A.D.
II. 470, 119/8 B.C.	III. 1231, ?
II. 469, 107/6 B.C.	
11. 409, 10//0 D.C.	

¹ Kastromenos locates it northeast of the Acropolis.

² Cf. II. 871.

B. Antigonis.

II. 316, 283/2 B.C. II. 859, 236/5 B.C. II. 859, 222/1 B.C.

II. 431, 220/19 B.C.

6. Paiania. This deme, the home of Demosthenes and Demades, was doubtless situated on the site of the modern village, Liopesi, for, of Paianian inscriptions there have been found here five sepulchral steles,1 and at Spata, a short distance east, one stele and one mortgage record2; near Karela, just south of Liopesi, one sepulchral stele, and at Peristeri one. Like Agryle and Lamptrai noticed above, Paiania was divided into an upper and a lower part. In this case it is quite evident that lower Paiania was much the larger of the two. 5 Paiania was the largest deme of Pandionis and gave its name to the inland trittys. As we saw above, Kydathenaion, the second largest deme of Pandionis, went over to Antigonis entire. It is, therefore, to be expected that Paiania would not, and that, if either part was transferred, it would be upper Paiania, the smaller part; and from what we may legitimately conclude from the references to the deme during the existence of Antigonis, that is exactly what happened; for Paiania is found ten times under Pandionis and only twice under Antigonis from 307/6 to 200 B.C. The following table will show its tribal relation:

A. Pandionis.

I. 260, 421/0 B.C.

II. 553, ca. 400 B.C.

II. 558, 4th Cent. B.C.

II. 1251, 4th Cent. B.C.

II. 857, 4th Cent. B.C.

II. 865, 4th Cent. B.C.

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II. 1256, 4th Cent. B.C.

IV. 2, 1209 b, First half of 4th Cent. B.C.

II. 652, 398/7 B.C.

II. 677, 367/6 B.C.

IV. 2, 871 b, ca. Mid. of 4th Cent. B.C.

II. 871, 348/7 B.C.

¹ II. 2401, 2416, 2423, IV. 2, 2409 b, and III. 3603.

²II. 2403 and IV. 2, 1150 b. ³II. 2420.

⁴IV. 2, 2406 b. ⁶Cf. II. 865 and 871.

II. 172, 340–336 B.C.	II. 467, 102/1 B.C.
II. 804A, 333/2 B.C.	II. 482, 38/7 B.C.
II. 1020, ca. 330 B.C.	III. 1076, 22/3 A.D.
II. 941, 330/29 B.C.	III. 1091, 85/6 A.D.
II. 176, 330/29 B.C.	III. 1093, 103/4 A.D.
II. 943, 325/4 B.C.	III. 1092, 105/6 A.D.
IV. 2, 251 b, 306/5 B.C.	III. 1024, ca. 140 A.D.
IV. 2, 565 b, ca. 302/1 B.C.	III. 1113, 143/4 A.D.
II. 873 3rd Cent. B.C.	III. 1114, 146/7 A.D.
II. 330, 291/0 B.C.	III. 1124, 148/9 A.D.
II. 311, 289/8 B.C.	III. 1120, 150/1 A.D.
II. 316, 283/2 B.C.	III. 1121, 155/6 A.D.
II. 338, 273/2 B.C.	III. 1128, 164/5 A.D.
II. 335, 269–262 B.C.	III. 1029, 167/8 A.D.
II. 859, 237/6 B.C.	III. 1133, 170/1 A.D.
II. 859, 235/4 B.C.	III. 1032, 170/1 A.D.
Bulletin 17, p. 146, 131/0 B.C.	III. 1138, 174/5 A.D.
II. 471, 123/2 B.C.	III. 1142, ca. 180 A.D.
Bulletin 17, p. 147, 119/8 B.C.	III. 1163, 201/2 A.D.
II. 470, 119/8 B.C.	III. 1171, 205/6 A.D.
II. 470, 119/8 B.C.	III. 10, 209/10 A.D.
II. 469, 107/6 B.C.	III. 1056, 214/5 A.D.
II. 465, 105/4 B.C.	III. 1231, ?

B. Antigonis.

IV. 2, 251 b, 306/5 B.C.

II. 403, 207/6 B.C.

7. Aithalidai. The exact location of this deme is not yet determined. Both Milchhöfer¹ and Löper² agree in assigning it to the inland trittys of Leontis, the chief deme of which is Acharnai. Milchhöfer identifies it with Chasia, to the northwest of Acharnai, while Löper locates it southeast, on the Kephissos river. The tribal relation is indicated in the following table:

¹Untersuchungen über die Demenordnung des Kleisthenes, Berlin (1892).

²Die Trittyen und Demen Attikas, Mitth. d. d. Arch. Inst., Vol. XVII. p. 319 ff.

A. Leontis.

II. 864, First half 4th Cent. B.C. II. 470, 118/7 B.C.

II. 652, 397/6 B.C. II. 1049, Mid. of 1st Cent. B.C.

II. 960, Before the mid. of 4th III. 1114, 146/7 A.D.

Cent. B.C. III. 1124, 148/9 A.D.

II. 1020, ca. 330 B.C. III. 1133, 170/1 A.D.

II. 446, 155/4 B.C. III. 1066, ?

II. 470, 119/8 B.C.

B. Antigonis.

II. 316, 283/2 B.C. II. 336, 252/1 B.C. IV. 2, 331 b, 281/0 B.C. III. 859, 229/8 B.C.

Besides these inscriptions in which the tribe of Aithalidai is indicated, there is one other case that requires some comment. I refer to II. 1291, 282/I B.C. Kirchner, in the index to C. I. A. II., classes the reference to this deme under Leontis, but I believe it can be shown that its tribe here is not necessarily Leontis.

During at least the first half of the third century, the δημος assumed the office of chorege and equipped the chorus. agonothetes was an annual officer chosen, not by his tribe, as the chorege formerly was, but by the people as a whole, and had supervision of the musical contests not only at the Dionysia but also at other festivals. Thus the correspondence in tribe of the agonothetes and the victorious chorus would be merely accidental.1 In further substantiation of this we can cite two inscriptions, II. 1290, 307/6 B.C., in which the agonothetes was Xenokles, son of Xenias, of Sphettos which is a deme of Akamantis, while the tribe of the victorious chorus was either Antigonis or Demetrias as shown by the fact that the name of the tribe has been intentionally chiseled out; and II. 1293, 271/0 B.C., in which the agonothetes is from Hippothontis, while the victorious chorus is from Pandionis.

¹For a fuller discussion of the agonothetes, see Köhler Mitth. d. d. Arch. Inst. III. p. 229 ff.

8. Deiradiotai. This was located near Potamos in the southeastern part of Attica, as we learn from the name Ποτάμιοι Δειραδιῶται¹, as well as from the provenience of inscriptions of a local character². The evidence on which Deiradiotai is assigned to Antigonis, though not conclusive, has much weight. In the list of the smothetai for 228/7 B.C. the first one is from Deiradiotai. Inasmuch as Ptolemais was in existence at this time, as will be shown later, we could assign Deiradiotai to Leontis, its old tribe, and complete the list with the following tribes: Ptolemais, Akamantis, Oineis, Kekropis, Hippothontis. But it must be noted that in none of the other lists of the smothetai do we observe such a consecutive succession of tribes. As will be shown by the accompanying table, there is no evidence against the assumption that Dieradiotai belonged to Antigonis from 307 to 200 B.C.

A. Leontis.

II. 864, First half 4th Cent. B.C. II. 469, 107/6 B.C.

II. 1306, 339/8 B.C.

II. 467, 102/1 B.C.

II. 804 A, 333/2 B.C.

II. 1049, Mid. of 1st Cent. B.C.

II. 1020, ca. 330 B.C.

III. 1091, 85/6 A.D.

II. 943, 325/4 B.C.

B. Antigonis. (?)

II. 859, 228/7 B.C.

9. Eitea. The location of this deme is entirely unknown. Before 307/6 B.C., both Antiochis and Akamantis could lay claim to an Eitea. Likewise from 200 B.C., until the creation of Hadrianis, Antiochis and Akamantis counted it among their demes. After the creation of Hadrianis, demes of this name are found under Antiochis and Hadrianis. From these facts it is evident that there were two demes of this name, one belonging to Antiochis at all periods, the other not so constant in its tribal attachment. This

¹Mitth. d. d. Arch. Inst. X. p. 105 ff. Cf. also II. 864.

³II. 1981, a sepulchral stele found at Keratea, and IV. 2, 1141 c, a mortgage stone recording a mortgage to Kallias of Deiradiotai, from the same place.

view is made extremely probable by the meaning of the name. Eitea, or as often spelled, Itea, means "willow". It is easily conceivable that there were numerous places in Attica to which this designation would be applicable. Furthermore, there were several doublets whose names were taken from some natural topographical characteristics, as Halai, Oion, Kolonos, Potamos, Oinoe, and possibly Elaious. Similarly we find Oa and Oe (often written Oie). Why then could not the same be true of Eitea? I believe it was. Granting there were two demes called Eitea it seems more likely that the Eitea which was reällotted to Antigonis was the one formerly belonging to Akamantis. The table showing the tribal relation of Eitea is as follows:

A. Akamantis.

II. 121, 338/7 B.C.¹

II. 956, Last quarter of 2nd

IV. 2, 767 b, 336-332 B.C.

Cent. B.C.

II. 991, ca. 200 B.C.

II. 470, 119/8 B.C.

II. 957, Last quarter of 2nd II. 481, 45/4 B.C. Cent. B.C.

B. Antiochis.

II. 869, Mid. of 4th Cent. B.C. II. 467, 102/1 B.C.

II. 944, ca. 325/4 B.C.

III. 1093, 103/4 A.D.

II. 465, 105/4 B.C.

III. 1160, 192/3 A.D.

C. Antigonis.

II. 316, 283/2 B.C.

D. Hadrianis.

III. 1113 a, 143/4 A.D.

III. 1163, 201/2 A.D.

III. 1128, 164/5 A.D.

III. 1281 a, After 212/3 A.D.

III. 1039, 165-185 A.D.

III. 1180, After 212/3 A. D.

Kirchner in his discussion of the two tribes, Antigonis and Demetrias, has endeavored to show that Amphitrope belonged to

¹See W. S. Ferguson's work, p. 33, cited at page 5.

² Rhein. Mus. 47, p. 550 ff.

Antigonis during this period. He used as an argument II. 737 B, 306/5 B.C.,¹ in which the ἐπιστάτης πρυτάνεων of some prytany prior to the tenth is from Amphitrope, whereas Antiochis held the twelfth prytany for this year. He therefore assumes that Amphitrope passed over to Antigonis or Demetrias; and, as Demetrias held the seventh prytany of the year 306/5 B.C.,³ he thinks it went rather to Antigonis and that the prytany whose record is posted was either the eighth or the ninth. In view of the fact that Amphitrope belonged to Antiochis during the existence of Antigonis,³ I should explain the first record posted in II. 737 with the name of the Ἐπιστάτης πρυτάνεων from Amphitrope attached, as that of Antiochis for the preceding year 307/6 B.C., unless we assume with Köhler that the ἐπιστάτης πρυτάνεων of this inscription is different from the presiding officer of the prytany.

The complexion, therefore, of the tribe Antigonis, so far as at present determinable, is as follows:

	Deme.	Original Tribe.	Deme.	Original Tribe.
I. 2.	Agryle Lamptrai	Erechtheis.	5. Kydathenaion6. Paiania	Pandionis.
3. 4.	Gargettos Ikaria	Aigeis.	7. Aithalidai8. Deiradiotai	Leontis.
			9. Eitea	Akamantis.

The conclusions to be drawn from the foregoing discussion are: First, that Antigonis was composed of demes transferred from the first five of the original ten tribes, two from each except Akamantis. Secondly, that, Kirchner to the contrary, no undivided deme of Antigonis belonged to its former tribe from 307 to 200 B.C. With Agryle, Lamptrai, and Paiania, the case is quite different. Thirdly, that of these nine demes all, except Agryle and Ikaria, returned to their earlier tribes when Antigonis was discontinued in 200 B.C.

¹Cf. also Köhler, Mitth. d. d. Arch. Inst., V. p. 268 ff., and Dittenberger, Syll. 130.

² II. 246.

⁸Cf. archon lists for 235/4, and 221/0 B.C. where the sixth thesmothetes is from a deme the first two letters of which are AM—probably for Amphitrope.

§ 3. Demes of Demetrias.

1. Hippotomadai. The location is unknown. Milchhöfer thinks that it was situated near Kothokidai, from the fact that both were transferred to Demetrias from the same tribe, Oineis. The latter deme was located somewhere in the Thriasian plain. Its tribal connection is shown by the following table:

A. Oineis.

II. 868, 360/59 B.C.

III. 1042, ca. 185 A.D.

III. 1124, 148/9 A.D.

III. 1037, ca. 200 A.D.

B. Demetrias.

II. 324, 275/4 B.C.

II. 330, 256/5 B.C.

2. Kothokidai. The exact location is not determined. I probably belonged to the coast trittys of Oineis. Its tribal relation is indicated by the following table:

A. Oineis.

II. 667, 384/3 B.C.

IV. 2, 477, 103/2 B.C.

II. 803 d, 375/4 B.C.

II. 467, 102/1 B.C.

II. 868, 360/59 B.C.

III. 1114, 146/7 A.D.

II. 469, 107/6 B.C.

III. 1278, End of 2nd Cent. A.D.

B. Demetrias.

II. 324, 275/4 B.C.

II. 859, 235/4 B.C.

3. Melite. This deme was situated inside the city limits between the Nymphs' Hill and the Pnyx. It was the home of a large metic population, as attested by numerous inscriptions. According to the scholiast on Arist. Frogs, 501, a temple of Herakles was situated in this deme. From two passages in Greek literature we know that it was near the market place and above it. It was also the home of Themistokles who built here a

¹Demos. LIV. 7, p. 1258, and Plat. Parmen. p. 126 C.

temple to Artemis under the special title of Artemis Aristoboule to commemorate the good counsel which he claimed was his service to the Athenians.¹ Phokion, too, had a residence here.² From a statement in Strabo³ one would judge that it and Kollytos were contiguous demes. Its tribal relation was as follows:

A. Kekropis.

II. 971 d, First half of 4th Cent.	III. 1092, 105/6 A.D.
B.C.	III. 1113, 143/4 A.D.
II. 555, 376/5 B.C.	III. 1113 a, 143/4 A.D.
II. 799 c, 369/8 B.C.	III. 1114, 146/7 A.D.
II. 803 d, 366/5 B.C.	III. 1124, 148/9 A.D.
II. 1177, ca. Mid. of 4th Cent.	III. 1120, 150/1 A.D.
B.C.	III. 1121, 155/6 A.D.
II. 943, 325/4 B.C.	III. 1128, 164/5 A.D.
II. 944, ca. 325/4 B.C.	III. 1133, 170/1 A.D.
II. 236, 313/2 B.C.	III. 1138, 174/5 A.D.
II. 2338, ?	III. 1035, ca. 180 A.D.
Bulletin 17, p. 147, 126/5 B.C.	III. 1281, ?
II. 471, 123/2 B.C.	III. 1046, 182/3 A.D.
II. 470, 119/8 B.C.	III. 1160, 192/3 A.D.
Bulletin 17, p. 147, 114/3 B.C.	III. 1163, 201/2 A.D.
II. 469, 107/6 B.C.	III. 1171, 205/6 A.D.
II. 465, 105/4 B.C.	III. 1188, After 217/8 A.D.
II. 481, 45/4 B.C.	III. 1177, 219/20 A.D.
II. 482. 38/7 B.C.	III. 1202, 262/3 A.D.
III. 1276, 23/2 B.C.	III. 1230, ?

B. Demetrias.

II. 316, 283/2 B.C. IV. 2, 331 c, 268/7 B.C. II. 335, 269/262 B.C.

¹ Plut. Them., ch. XXII. ² Plut. Phok., ch. XVIII.

⁸ Strab. I. pp. 65, 66.

4. Xypete. According to Milchhöfer and Löper this deme was located within the city limits on the road from Athens to Peiraieus. Its tribal relation is as follows:

A. Kekropis.

IV. 2, 128 c, 336/5 B.C.

IV. 2, 563 b, 334/3 B.C.

II. 1246, 320/19 B.C.

II. 470, 119/8 B.C.

II. 469, 107/6 B.C.

II. 944, ca. 325/4 B.C.

II. 467, 102/1 B.C.

IV. 2, 184 b, Before 322/1 B.C.

B. Demetrias.

IV. 2, 251 b, 306/5 B.C.

II. 324, 275/4 B.C.

5. Koile. This, too, was one of the urban demes, situated probably in the hollow between the Pnyx and Museion hills. It was in this deme near the Melitean gate that Kimon¹, Herodotus, and Thucydides² were buried. Like Melite, it embraced a large metic population. Its tribal connection is indicated by the following table:

A. Hippothontis.

II. 971 e, First half of 4th Cent. II. 467, 102/1 B.C.

B.C. III. 1092, 105/6 A.D.

III. 1013, ? III. 1133, 170/1 A.D.

IV. 2, 767 b, 336-332 B.C. III. 1142, ca. 180 A.D.

IV. 2, 245 b, Before 307/6 B.C. III. 1160, 192/3 A.D.

II. 470, 119/8 B.C. III. 1052, ca. Beg. of 3rd Cent.

II. 469, 107/6 B.C. A.D.

III. 465, 105/4 B.C.

B. Demetrias.

II. 316, 283/2 B.C.

II. 324, 275/4 B.C.

6. Atene. The exact site of this deme has not yet been determined with certainty. However, there can be little doubt in re-

¹ Herod. VI. 103. 2 Markellin. Blos Θουκυδίδου & 17.

gard to its general location. As Milchhöfer points out, in II. 869 and 944, it is mentioned in close connection with the other demes of the coast trittys of Antiochis. This would indicate that it was to be sought in the southwestern part of Attica, near Anaphlystos. I believe Löper is correct in assuming that 'Armers's and not 'Afmers's is to be read in Strabo IX. 398, where the MSS. read 'Afmers's which necessitates some change. If this is corrected to 'Afmers's, we have one deme of Hippothontis widely separated from the rest of that tribe, and are compelled to assume a fourfold division of Hippothontis, whereas by correcting to Armers's we have a deme of Antiochis, the coast trittys of which was situated in this region. 1 Its tribal connection is shown by the following table:

A. Antiochis.

II. 869, Mid. of 4th Cent. B.C. II. 944, ca. 325/4 B.C. II. 701, 345/4 B.C.

B. Demetrias.

IV. 2, 269 b, 302/1 B.C. 2

II. 859, 224/3 B.C.

C. Attalis.

II. 444, 161/0 B.C.

II. 465, 105/4 B.C.

II. 470, 119/8 B.C.

7. Thorai. The location of Thorai is fairly well established. Strabo enumerates the coast demes of Attica, beginning with the Peiraieus. The mention of Thorai in connection with Lamptrai shows its general situation. The order of enumeration is the reverse of what the trittys arrangement requires. Löper explains

¹Cf. Löper, Die Trittyen und Demen Attikas, Mitth. d. d. Arch. Inst. XVII. p. 335 and Note.

²Wrongly transliterated as 'A $(\eta \nu [\iota e \iota s])$. Another error in the same inscription is $[\Phi \eta \gamma a]\iota(e \iota s)$ for the eleventh proedros. All that is left on the stone is the ι . Restore $[Ol\nu a]\hat{\iota}(os)$, if the person's name is Theodorus, for Oinoe was a deme of Aiantis, and the eleventh proedros should be from that tribe.

⁸Strabo IX. p. 398.

Mitth. d. d. Arch. Inst. XVII. p. 327 ff.

this irregularity as due to the fact that Lamptrai is situated farther inland and that for this reason Strabo, after giving those demes on the immediate coast, retraces his steps to record the demes farther inland. Such a deviation is not uncommon with Strabo. The tribal relation of Thorai is shown in the following table of inscriptions:

A. Antiochis.

II. 803 d, 363/2 B.C. II. 469, 107/6 B.C. II. 869, Mid. of 4th Cent. B.C. II. 481, 45/4 B.C.

11. 609, Mid. of 4th Cent. B.C. 11. 461, 45/4 B.C.

II. 803 c, 342/1 B.C. III. 1120, 150/1 A.D. II. 944, ca. 325/4 B.C. III. 1163, 201/2 A.D.

II. 470, 119/8 B.C.

B. Demetrias.

IV. 2, 385 b, 237/6 B.C. II. 859, 233/2 B.C. II. 859, 234/3 B.C.

The question as to whether Agnous and Anakaia belonged to Demetrias calls for some remarks at this point. Kirchner, in the article cited above, p. 9, assigns the deme Agnous to Demetrias. As stated elsewhere in this discussion, his authority is Stephanos of Byzantion who says: 'Αγνοῦς · δημος ἐν τῆ 'Αττικῆ τῆς Δημητριάδος φυλής τινές δε τής 'Ακαμαντίδος ή ώς Φρύνιχος, τής 'Ατταλίδος. is the only evidence that can be adduced at present to prove that Agnous did belong to Demetrias. And while Stephanos' assertion is so straightforward, there are some peculiarities about it which lead one to suspect its accuracy. In the first place Agnous is the only deme that Stephanos anywhere assigns either to Antigonis or to Demetrias. Secondly, it betrays an apparent uncertainty in regard to the tribe of Agnous during other periods than that in which Demetrias was in existence. And yet there is abundant inscriptional evidence that it belonged to Akamantis before 307 B.C., and to Attalis after 200 B.C. In his argument for the view taken, Kirchner says: "Da die Angaben des Stephanos über die attischen Demen sich als zuverlässig erwiesen haben, ist kein Grund zum Zweifel vorhanden, dass Hagnous zwischen 307/6-200

der Demetrias angehört hat." Anyone who has made a careful study of the demes of Attica must allow that Stephanos is generally reliable in his assertions on that subject. But he is not infallible. I may cite a few instances. He tells us that Melite belonged to Oineis, Marathon to Leontis, Aphidna to Leontis, and Boutadai to Aigeis. These statements are not borne out by the inscriptional evidence which, in the case of the demes mentioned, is very complete. Because of these reasons and the fact that the inscriptions, the only thoroughly reliable source of information on the subject, fail us for the period 307–200 B.C., the safest course is to wait for inscriptional evidence. I shall not, therefore, follow Kirchner in assigning Agnous to Demetrias.

Kirchner classes Anakaia also among the demes of Demetrias on the slight evidence of II. 859, (see above p. 3), where the second the smothetes in the list for 229/8 B.C. is from Anakaia and immediately follows the one from Antigonis. This order seems to indicate that Anakaia belonged to Demetrias, and in the absence of evidence to the contrary such an assumption would pass unchallenged, but in this case there is evidence against this In the same archon list the polemarch is from Demetrias. This would necessitate the supposition that one tribe could be doubly represented on the board of archons. And while such an assumption is substantiated by a few instances, mostly in late times, the Athenians seem to have studiously avoided such a double representation. Again, in the same inscription among the thesmothetai for 236/5 B.C., the fifth is from Anakaia, where the order requires Hippothontis, and that Anakaia did belong to Hippothontis at this time, is shown by the list of proedroi in II. 371, the date of which is about the middle of the third century, at the time of twelve tribes. Here the tenth proedros is from Anakaia and consequently from Hippothontis. These facts make it improbable that Anakaia belonged to Demetrias. more, the order in the archon lists does not conform so strictly to the tribal order as to necessitate such an assumption as Kirchner's. For, if so, it would be necessary to assign Eleusis to some other tribe than Hippothontis, since it heads the list of Thesmothetai for 102/1 B.C. There are other irregularities in these lists which are apparent to one on examination. Anakaia is also assigned to Hippothontis in IV. 2, 251 b, frg. 1. according to the restoration, which here must be incorrect. The two partially destroyed deme (?) names are restored as 'Ανακαιεῖs, and 'Ελαιούσιαι or 'Αχερδούσιαι. This restoration necessitates an unparalleled dissymmetry, in that the initial letter of 'Ανακαιεῖs would stand three letter-spaces farther to the right than the corresponding letter of 'Ελαιούσιαι, and four farther than that of 'Αχερδούσιαι. It is more likely that, if we restore 'Ελαιούσιαι or 'Αχερδούσιαι, the AI of 1. 3 is part of some person's name.

It may be urged that the Anakaia assigned by Kirchner to Demetrias was not the deme of that name belonging to Hippothontis, but the one which in II. 996 is given under Akamantis according to Köhler's restoration. But I think it can be shown that his restoration of the inscription in general is incorrect. tainly so if the author has given us a faithful transcription. We have here an inscription of the stoichedon arrangement. In 1. 10. the letter which Köhler transfers to minuscules as T has the right portion of the horizontal too long for a T. Furthermore, the perpendicular is too far to the left for T. Not having the stone before me I cannot determine accurately the reading, but I should judge that E was to be read here instead of T. We can then restore KEIPIA] ΔAI in 1. 6 in place of Köhler's EIPEΣΙ ΔΑΙ; KOΠP] EIOI in 1. 10 instead of ΣΦΗΤ] TIOI; and ANA] KAIH 2 in 1. 14 the same as he suggests. We then have three demes all from the same tribe, -Hippothontis-and possibly Nor is this the strongest evidence. In II. 672, 376/5 B.C. we find that -----obios, son of Smikythos of Keiriadai was ταμίας τῶν ἄλλων θεῶν; as our inscription falls in the first half of the fourth century B.C., I should identify Smikythos in II. 672 with the one mentioned 1. 7 of II. 996. Again, in 1.8 there is given τρατος Νικοστρατ. In II. 2126 we read Νικόστρατος

¹He says Anakaia or Erikeia; but the demotikon of Erikeia would be 'Ερικείῆ's here. Hence only Anakaia is possible.

Νικοστράτο Κειριάδης which, as shown by the genitive ending-o for later-ov, falls in the same period as our inscription, for there we find the same writing. Likewise in II, 944, ca. 325/4 B.C. Nikoteles, son of Xenotimos, of Kopros was diaitetes. The Xenotimos is probably to be identified with the one in 1. 13 of II. 996. Lastly in 1. 3 we have left s 'Αντικλέους. In II. 1006 we read Antikles, son of Antiphanes, among the Dekeleians. The date of the inscription is about the middle of the fourth century. We may identify the two men with the name Antikles and restore in II. 996 [Aντιφάνη] s which exactly fills the vacant space. We may then restore in 1. 2 Δεκελεήs and thus have four demes of Hippo-In conclusion, not one of the names which Köhler would bring under Eiresidai and Sphettos occurs in those demes in other inscriptions, while according to my restitution there are four such examples of coincidence. 1 From these facts it is clear that Anakaia belonged to Hippothoutis alone down to 307/6 B.C. and probable that it was not transferred to Demetrias during the existence of that tribe. The complexion of Demetrias, according to the present known facts, is then as follows:

	Deme.		Original Tribe.
I. 2.	Hippotomadai Kothokidai	}	Oineis.
3. 4.	Melite Xypete	}	Kekropis.
5.	Koile		Hippothontis.
6. 7·	Atene Thorai	}	Antiochis.

This discussion of Demetrias shows that there are seven demes known to have belonged to it, all of which were taken from the latter half of the list of the original ten tribes, two each from Oineis, Kekropis, and Antiochis, and one from

¹Through the kindness of Dr. A. Wilhelm, I have received, since writing the above, an impression of this inscription, which shows an E complete except that the central horizontal is wanting. This makes my restoration certain.

Hippothontis; also that no one of these seven demes belonged to its former tribe from 307-200 B.C.

From a survey of the source of the demes constituting the two tribes, Antigonis and Demetrias, it becomes apparent that the Athenians followed a definite scheme in assigning demes to them. Inasmuch as seven of the original tribes furnished two demes each, it might properly be inferred that the plan was to take two demes from each tribe, and furthermore to draw upon the first five for Antigonis, and upon the last five for Demetrias. Such a scheme would be natural in view of the fact that both tribes were created at the same time and given the relative order corresponding respectively to father and son. This arrangement is thoroughly in accord with the inscriptional evidence which we now possess.

CHAPTER II.

PTOLEMAIS.

§ 1. EVIDENCE FOR THE EXISTENCE OF THIRTEEN TRIBES.

Until recent years, it had generally been supposed that after Ptolemais was created there were only eleven tribes at Athens, or at most, twelve. This view has been disproved by the discovery of an important inscription published by D. Philios in the Έφημερὶs ᾿Αρχαιολογική for 1887. It is now certain that in the latter part of the third century B.C. the Athenians had thirteen tribes. The evidence for this view is complete.

- (1) In IV. 2, 385 d, 223/2 B.C., the date of the decree is the 3rd of Skirophorion, the last month of the Athenian year, coinciding with the 3rd of the thirteenth prytany. The mention of a thirteenth prytany would of itself show that there were thirteen tribes to prytanize, for each tribe held one and only one prytany during the same year. Furthermore, in the same inscription there is additional testimony. The boulé, as stated here, consisted of 650 members, and as each tribe furnished 50 members there must have been thirteen tribes.
- (2) In IV. 2, 385 f, 226/5 or 213/2 B.C. the date of the decree is the 10th of Thargelion, the eleventh month, coinciding with the 6th of the twelfth prytany. This again indicates thirteen prytanies, hence thirteen tribes.
- (3) In II. 431, 220/19 B.C. we have the record of two decrees, the former falling in Boedromion and the 20+th of the third prytany, the latter in the same month, either the 27th or 28th, but on the third of the fourth prytany. This could occur only when there were thirteen tribes. For then in a common year, of the prytanies, three had twenty-eight days and the remaining ten twenty-seven each.
 - (4) In II. 392 1. 8 (last quarter of the third century B.C.)1

¹Cf. IV. 2, 385 c.

the month is Skirophorion; the prytany, as restored, is the A more accurate restoration is, after 8, 9, 10, or 11 letters for the tribe, τρίτης καὶ δεκάτης πρυτ. For by filling in the inscription entirely on one side we can obtain the approximate length of each full line. This proves to be 50 letter spaces. is evident that after $\tau \hat{\eta}$ s 1. 8 a whole line, minus the amount left There are 19 letters left in 1. 9. in 1. q. must be restored. tracting 19 from 50 we get 31, the approximate number of letters to be restored after $\tau \hat{\eta}s$. The maximum number of letters in the name of the tribe is 11 (Hippothontis, the longest tribe name, was represented among the proedroi and consequently could not have been the prytanizing tribe). Trying δωδεκάτης we get 11+9+4=24 for the number of letters, whereas we should have about 31; with τρίτης καὶ δεκάτης we have 11+16+4=31 the re-We may then confidently restore τρίτης καὶ quired number. δεκάτης as the number of the prytany.

- (5) As accumulative evidence we may cite the archon lists (p. 2 ff.). In list 4 (234/3 B.C.) the occurrence together of thesmothetai No. 1 of Lamptrai and No. 2 of Thorai, shows that Antigonis and Demetrias were both in existence at this time. list 8 (229/8 B.C.) the presence of the mothetai No. 1 of Aithalidai and No. 5 of Aigilia proves the co-existence of Antigonis and Ptolemais; and the fact that the βασιλεύς is from Atene tends to prove that the two tribes, Antigonis and Demetrias, were not merged in one. In list 11 (224/3 B.C.) the presence of thesmothetai No. 1 from Atene and No. 4 from Aphidna proves again the co-existence of Demetrias and Ptolemais. So in list 13 (222/1 B.C.) among the thesmothetai are representatives from both Antigonis and Ptolemais. These facts can leave no doubt that the three tribes, Antigonis, Demetrias, and Ptolemais, existed side by side during the last quarter of the third century B.C.
 - § 2. Evidence for Dating the Creation of Ptolemais.
- a. Paus. I. 5, 5. Οἶδε μέν εἰσιν ᾿Αθηναίοις ἐπώνυμοι τῶν ἀρχαίων. ὕστερον δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ τῶνδε φυλὰς ἔχουσιν, ᾿Αττάλου τοῦ Μυσοῦ καὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Αἰγυπτίου καὶ κατ᾽ ἐμὲ ἤδη βασιλέως ʿΑδριανοῦ κ. τ. λ.

Paus. I. 6, 8. ταύτης της γυναικός (Berenike) έρασθείς (Ptolemy Soter) παίδας έξ αὐτης έποιήσατο καὶ ὡς ην οἱ πλησίον ἡ τελευτή, Πτολεμαῖον (Ptolemy Philadelphus) ἀπέλιπεν Αἰγύπτου βασιλεύειν, ἀφ' οῦ καὶ ᾿Αθηναίοις ἐστὶν ἡ φυλή, γεγονότα ἐκ Βερενίκης, ἀλλ' οὖκ ἐκ τῆς ᾿Αντιπάτρου θυγατρός (Eurydike).

Paus. I. 8, 6. των δε άλλων δ μεν Φιλάδελφός έστιν οὖ καὶ πρότερον μνήμην εν τοῖς επωνύμοις εποιησάμην.

From this testimony it is evident that Pausanias regarded Ptolemy Philadelphus as the eponymos of Ptolemais. And if he were correct, it would necessitate the assumption that the tribe was created not later than 247 B.C., the date of Ptolemy Philadelphus' death. From evidence which will be adduced later, it will be proved that Ptolemais was not created so early, and therefore Pausanias' statement must be attributed to his inaccurate historical knowledge betrayed in many other instances.

Another piece of evidence which caused this early date to seem the probable one, is that furnished by an epigram of Kallimachos, whose death occurred about 240 B.C. This runs:

*Ην δίζη Τίμαρχον ἐν *Αϊδος, ὅφρα πύθηαι ἢ τι περὶ ψυχῆς, ἢ πάλι πῶς ἔσεαι, δίζεσθαι φυλῆς Πτολεμαίδος, υἰέα πατρὸς Παυσανίου · δήεις δ΄ αὐτὸν ἐν εὐσεβέων.

Beloch dismisses this evidence with the remark that either Kallimachos is not the author or he lived much later than is generally supposed. There is a more plausible explanation. There was a tribe called Ptolemais at Alexandria, as shown by the following taken from Westermann's βιογράφοι p. 50. 'Απολλώνιος ὁ τῶν 'Αργωναυτικῶν ποιητὴς τὸ μὲν γένος 'Αλεξανδρεύς, υἰὸς δὲ Σιλλέως, ὡς δὲ τινες 'Ιλλέως, ψυλῆς Πτολεμαΐδος. That Timarchos was from this Ptolemais is rendered probable from two considerations. First, an Athenian citizen was generally mentioned not as a resident of this or that tribe but of a certain deme. Secondly, the association of Timarchos with Apollonios and others at the court of

¹ Anthol. Graec. VII. 520

Ptolemy Euergetes; cf. Suiads: 'Απολλώνιος 'Αλεξανδρεύς ἐπῶν ποιητής, διατράψας ἐν 'Ρόδφ, υἰὸς Σιλλέως, μαθητής Καλλιμάχου, σύγχρονος Έρατοσθένους καὶ Εὐφορίωνος καὶ Τιμάρχου, ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ εὐεργέτου ἐπικληθέντος, καὶ διάδοχος 'Ερατοσθένους γενόμενος ἐν τῆ προστασία τῆς ἐν 'Αλεξανδρεία βιβλιοθήκης.

b. Having thus explained the two passages above which indicate an early date, let us see what proof may be advanced for another dating. Under Attalis and Hadrianis which were later created there appear two new demes, Apollonieis and Antinoeis. These were named in honor of persons intimately associated with the eponymoi of their respective tribes; the former from Apollonis, the wife of Attalos, the latter from Antinoos, the favorite of Hadrian. In like manner, there appears a new deme under Ptolemais, namely, Berenikidai. The name itself suggests Berenike as the person after whom the deme was named. We are naturally led to expect that this Berenike stood in some close relation to the Ptolemy who was eponymos of the new tribe. The only persons named Berenike who stood in such a relation to any of the Ptolemies are, first, Berenike, the second wife of Ptolemy Lagus, and mother of Ptolemy Philadelphus; secondly, Berenike, the daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who was married to Antiochos Theos, king of Syria, and put to death by her rival Laodike about 247 B.C.; thirdly, Berenike, queen of Cyrene, and afterwards wife of Ptolemy Euergetes (247-222 B.C.) That the deme was named after this last Berenike is expressly stated by Stephanos of Byzantion, who says: Βερενικίδαι, δήμος της Πτολεμαίδος φυλής, δέκα γαρ φυλάς έχοντες 'Αθηναΐοι προσέθεσαν δύο, 'Αντιγονίδα καὶ Δημητριάδα καλούντες, ύστερον δε 'Ατταλίδα καὶ Πτολεμαΐδα, διὰ τῶν ἐπωνύμων εὐεργετηθέντες βασιλέων. . . . άπὸ δὲ βερενίκης τῆς Μάγα θυγατρὸς, γυναικός δε Πτολεμαίου, ωνομάσθησαν βερενικίδαι οι δημόται.

Thus we determine that it was Berenike, queen of Cyrene, after whom the deme was named. But there may still be some question as to whether the eponymos of the tribe was her husband, Ptolemy Euergetes, or her son, Ptolemy Philopator. It can scarcely be the latter, for the relation existing between Ptolemy Philopator and his mother was not such as to admit this possibility.

As is well known, soon after succeeding to the throne in 222 B.C. he consented to the assassination of his mother. We must therefore assume that the tribe was created in honor of Ptolemy Euergetes and hence not later than 222 B.C., the date of his death.

Let us now seek to define more closely the date of its creation. For this purpose our archon lists furnish the desired evidence. In 236/5 B.C. Phlya which was reällotted to Ptolemais is still under its old tribe, Kekropis. The same is true for 233/2 B.C. Ptolemais, therefore, was not yet created. But in 229/8 B.C. we find Ptolemais represented on the board of the smothetai, and so in nearly every year after this for which we have such lists. The limits thus obtained are 233/2—229/8 B.C. On historical evidence it can be shown that the latter date is probably the exact year in which the tribe was instituted. It was not till this date that Athens was freed from Macedonia, and as this country was hostile to Ptolemy it is inconceivable that the Athenians could have created a tribe in his honor while they were still under Macedonian domination.

As seen in the case of Antigonis and Demetrias, the tribes were instituted in honor of the eponymos in return for some service on his part. The same is true for Attalis and Hadrianis, as will be We should therefore expect to find that Ptolemy had shown himself the benefactor of the Athenians thereby receiving this extraordinary honor. We are not left entirely without evidence of his benefaction. In 229 B.C., occurred the death of Demetrios II. of Macedonia, and the accession to the throne of Antigonos Doson. It was at this time that Diogenes, the Macedonian general in command of the garrison in Athens, was induced by Aratos to deliver the city to the Athenians on payment of 150 This sum was advanced to the Athenians, nominally, by talents. Aratos, but in reality by Ptolemy who required that the city should remain independent.2 It is therefore highly probable that it was in recognition of this favor that the Athenians created the tribe

¹Polyb. XV. 25 and V. 36-39.

² Holm Hist. of Greece, IV. p. 228 ff. English translation.

Ptolemais. The Athenians most prominent in this transaction were the two brothers Mikion and Eurykleides¹ who showed a decided leaning toward the Ptolemies. ² We can even imagine that it was at their instigation that the tribe was instituted.

Köhler's assumption that the tribe was created during the reign of Ptolemy Philopator rests upon a wrong interpretation of IV. 2, 385 c., the date of which is 237/6 B.C. and is not to be connected with the particular state of affairs in Crete recorded by Polybios IV. 53-55 and VII. 12.

§ 3. Tribal Order of Ptolemais.

When Ptolemais was created there were already twelve tribes in Ptolemais was given the seventh place. when Hadrianis was created later, there was the same number and Hadrianis on this occasion was given the seventh place. striking coincidence and probably has a natural cause. not seem likely that the Athenians assigned them the seventh place in the official tribal order merely to make an equal division of the preëxisting twelve, for if so we might reasonably expect a similar procedure in the case of Antigonis and Demetrias. lieve there is a more satisfactory explanation. It will be observed that this position in the tribal order is exactly analogous to that of the intercalary month in the Athenian calendar. This fact suggests the possibility that Ptolemais and Hadrianis were given the seventh position to bring them into some relation with that month. This view finds some confirmation in the fact that, after the creation of Hadrianis, the intercalary month was called Hadrianion.

§ 4. DEMES OF PTOLEMAIS.

1. Themakos. This deme was situated close to the city as indicated by Andoc. De Mysteriis 17. From the topographical references in this speech one would naturally infer that Themakos

III. 379; Plut. Arat. 34 and 41; Köhler, Hermes VII. p. 3 ff.

²Polyb. V. 106. ³ See his note to IV. 2, 385 c.

^{*}III. 1121, 1124, 1138, 1188, and 1217.

was to be located southeast of the city. Its tribal relation is indicated by the following table:

A. Erechtheis.

II. 995, 4th Cent. B.C.

B. Ptolemais.

II. 471, 123/2 B.C. II. 469, 107/6 B.C. II. 470, 119/8 B.C. III. 465, 105/4 B.C.

- 2. Ikaria. (See under Antigonis. p. 9 ff.).
- 3. Kydantidai. Its location is unknown. There is no inscriptional evidence to prove that this deme was transferred to Ptolemais. The only authority for such a transference is the testimony of Phrynichos in Stephanos of Byzantion. His statements in regard to the demes are invariably reliable. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, we may safely class it among the demes of Ptolemais. It occurs in inscriptions only once after 229 B.C. It is not impossible that its name was changed and that it is to be identified with some of the new demes found under Ptolemais. Its tribal relations is:

A. Aigeis.

IV. 2, 995 b, First half of 4th II. 1020, ca. 330 B.C. Cent. B.C.
II. 943, 325/4 B.C.
II. 870, Mid. of 4th Cent. B.C.
II. 329, ca. 273/2 B.C.
II. 872, 341/0 B C.
IV. 2, 385 b, 237/6 B.C.
II. 172, 340-336 B.C.

4. Konthyle. The exact situation is not known, but it is generally assigned to the inland trittys of Pandionis, the chief deme of which is Paiania. That it belonged to both tribes is also stated by the scholiast on Aristoph. Wasps, 233. The inscriptions showing its tribe are:

A. Pandionis.

II. 865, 4th Cent. B. C.

II. 873, ca. End of 4th Cent.

II. 698, 351/0 B. C.

B. C.

IV. 2, 871 b, ca. Mid. of 4th IV. 2, 565 b, 303/2 B. C. Cent. B. C.

B. Ptolemais.

IV. 2, 477 d, 108/7 B.C.

III. 1163, 201/2 A. D.

5. Hekale. The deme is to be sought in the inland trittys of Leontis. The legend which states that Theseus was entertained here by Hekale on his way to Marathon to slay the Marathonian bull, indicates that it was on the route to Marathon. Its tribal relation is indicated as follows:

A. Leontis.

II. 864, 4th Cent. B. C.

II. 942, 329/8 B. C.

II. 1237, 364/3 B. C.

II. 1040, Mid. of 3rd Cent. B. C.

B. Ptolemais.

IV. 2, 477 c, 153/2 B. C.

IV. 2, 477 d, 108/7 B. C.

II. 956, Latter half of 2nd Cent. II. 469, 107/6 B. C.

B. C.

III. 1153, ca. 190 A. D.

6. Prospalta. The site of this deme was at or near the modern village, Kalybia, in the Mesogeion. This is shown by the sepulchral steles¹ found here, and this general locality for it is indicated by the mortgage record found at Porto Raphti.² In the deme there was a temple of Demeter and Kore.³ Its tribal connection is indicated in the following table:

A. Akamantis.

II. 660, 389/8 B. C.

II. 943, 325/4 B. C.

II. 1017, 350-250 B. C.

II. Add. 252 b, 305/4 B. C.(?)

II. 1020, ca. 330 B. C.

IV. 2, 385 b, 237/6 B. C.

II. 942, 329/8 B. C.

¹ II. 2512 and 2515. ² IV. 2, 1142e. ⁸ Paus. I. 31, 1.

B. Ptolemais.

II. 470, 119/8 B. C. III. 1138, 174/5 A. D. II. 469, 107/6 B. C. III. 1163, 201/2 A. D. III. 482, 38/7 B. C.

7. Boutadai. Boutadai probably was situated in the city trittys of Oineis, the chief deme of which was Lakiadai. Stephanos of Byzantion says that it was a deme of Aigeis. This statement is not borne out by inscriptional evidence. The evidence for its tribal relation is as follows:

A. Oineis.

II. 803 d, 378/7 B.C. IV. 2, 868 b, Latter half of 4th II. 868, 360/59 B.C. Cent. B.C.

B. Ptolemais.

II. 421, 141/0 B.C.

III. 1121, 155/6 A.D.

III. 470, 119/8 B.C.

III. 1153, ca. 190 A.D.

III. 1277, 23/2 B.C.

III. 1176, ca. 219/20 A.D.

8. Phlya. Harpokration says that Euripides was from this deme. The literary evidence as to its tribe is the testimony of Hesychios and the scholium to Aristoph. Wasps, 234. In both of these it is said to be a deme of Ptolemais. Its location is well indicated by the fact that it and Athmonon were contiguous. In III. 61 A col. II. 1. 13, a piece of property is mentioned as situated in both Phlya and Athmonon. As the identification of Athmonon with the modern Marousi is certain, we may locate Phlya at Chalandri close to Marousi. This site is indicated farther by a sepulchral stele found here ² and by a mortgage record ³ found at Socharia near Marousi, which stated that the value of a piece of land over and above one talent reserved as security for a wife's dowry,

¹See Milchhöfer, Untersuch. über d. Demenordnung d. Kleisthenes, p. 27.

^{*}II. 2646. *II. 1113.

guaranteed a loan made by the Phlyans, the Lycomidai, and the Kekropidai. Its tribal relation is indicated by numerous inscriptions, as:

A. Kekropis.

II. 1176, Beg. of 4th Cent. B.C.	II. 701, 345/4 B.C.
II. 644, 399/8 B.C.	II. 562, 339/8 B.C.
II. 652, 398/7 B.C.	IV. 2, 767 b, 332/1 B.C.
II. 670, 377/6 B.C.	II. 943, 325/4 B.C.
II. 803 d, 360/59 B.C.	II. 944, ca. 325/4 B.C.
II. 866, ca. 360 B.C.	II. 245, Before 307/6 B.C.
IV. 2, 556 b, 352/1 B.C.	II. 316, 283/2 B.C.
II. 698, 351/0 B.C.	II. 859, 236/5 B.C.
II. 75, 346/5 B.C.	II. 859, 233/2 B.C.

B. Ptolemais.

II. 956, Latter half of 2nd Cent.	III. 1092, 105/6 A.D.
B.C.	III. 1113, 143/4 A.D.
Bulletin 17, p. 146, 129/8 B.C.	III. 1113 a, 143/4 A.D.
II. 471, 123/2 B.C.	III. 1114, 146/7 A.D.
II. 470, 119/8 B.C.	III. 1124, 148/9 A.D.
Bulletin, 17. p. 147, 117/6 B.C.	III. 1119, ca. 150 A.D.
IV. 2, 477 d, 108/7 B.C.	III. 1121, 155/6 A.D.
II. 469, 107/6 B.C.	III. 1128, 164/5 A.D.
II. 465, 105/4 B.C.	III. 1133, 170/1 A.D.
II. 467, 102/1 B.C.	III. 1138, 174/5 A.D.
II. 863, First half of 1st Cent.	III. 1142, ca. 180 A.D.
B.C.	III. 1147, 190/1 A.D.
II. 482, 38/7 B.C.	III. 1160, 19 2 /3 A.D.
III. 1277, 23/2 B.C.	III. 1163, 201/2 A.D.
III. 1008, 14-37 A. D.	III. 1171, 205/6 A.D.
III. 1076, 22/3 A.D.	III. 1176, ca. 219/20 A.D.
III. 1091, 85/6 A.D.	III. 1186, ca. 225 A.D.
III. 1093, 103/4 A.D.	

9. Oinoe. According to Harpokration this deme was located near Eleutherai. His assertion is substantiated by the evidence

of other writers 1. There was another deme called Oinoe which will be mentioned under Attalis. The tribal relation of the former is indicated as follows:

A. Hippothontis.

II. 804 A, 333/2 B.C.

II. 944, ca. 325/4 B.C.

II. 943, 325/4 B.C.

II. 1013,

B. Ptolemais.

II. 956, Latter half of 2nd Cent. II. 469, 107/6 B.C. B.C.

10. Aphidna. Nikandros of Thyateira (before 350 A.D.) is authority for the statement that Aphidna, Perrhidai, Titakidai, and Thyrgonidai were transferred from Aiantis2; and so far as there is any inscriptional evidence at hand it is in accord with this testimony. The provenience of only two sepulchral steles can be cited to show the location; these are from Patissia and Menidi; but the evidence afforded by the decree in Dem. XVIII. 38, forces us to look for the deme at a greater distance from Athens and nearer the frontier. The order in which the places, where articles were to be collected, are mentioned, is extremely significant; it is: Eleusis, Phyle, Aphidna, Rhamnous, and Sounion. Although the decree is probably spurious the facts presented in it are of value in locating the deme Aphidna. They indicate that it was near the northern frontier of Attica, between Phyle and Rham-Milchhöfer identifies it with the modern Kotroni, on the nous. left bank of the Charadra, some distance above Marathon.⁵ Its tribal connection is shown in the following table:

¹Her. V. 74; Thuc. II. 18, VIII. 98; Diod. Sic. IV. 60; Plin. IV. 7, 11.

²Cf. Harpokration s. v. θυργωνίδαι

⁸II. 1911. ⁴IV. 2, 1893 b.

⁵Cf. also S. Wide, Aphidna in Nordattika, Mitth. d. d. Arch. Inst. XXI. p. 385 ff.

A. Aiantis.

I. 299, ca. 444 B. C.

II. 803 b, 342/1 B. C.

IV. 2, Add. 556 d, First half of II. 943, 325/4 B. C. 4th Cent. B. C.

II. 944, ca. 325/4 B. C.

II. 652, 398/7 B. C.

IV. 2, 184 b, Before 322/1 B. C.

II. 696, ca. Mid. of 4th Cent. II. 324, 275/4 B. C.

B. C.

IV. 2, 381 b, 235/4 B. C.

B. Ptolemais.

II. 859, 224/3 B. C.

II. 467, 102/1 B. C.

II. 471, 123/2 B. C.

II. 985, 98/7 B. C.

II. 470, 119/8 B. C. II. 469, 107/6 B. C. II. 482, 38/7 B. C. III. 1076, 22/3 A. D.

II. 465, 105/4 B. C.

C. Hadrianis.

III. 1113 a, 143/4 A. D.

III. 1160, 192/3 A. D.

11. Titakidai. For the location see under Perrhidai. earlier tribal relation is vouched for by Nikandros who says it was a deme of Aiantis. Stephanos of Byzantion says it belonged to Antiochis. I should prefer the testimony of Nikandros. The deme was named in honor of Titakos who betrayed Aphidna to the Dioskouroi. The inscriptions which show its tribe are:

A. Ptolemais.

III. 1124, 148/9 A.D.

III. 1121, 155/6 A.D.

12. Thyrgonidai. For location see under Perrhidai. There is no positive inscriptional evidence of its tribal relation, but in II. 991 there is left on the stone OY-, the initial letters of some deme name belonging to Ptolemais. In the light of Nikandros' statement noted at p. 37, and the testimony of Demetrios of Skepsis (before 350 A. D.) to the same effect, it is safe to assume that Θυργωνίδοι should be restored in this inscription.

¹See under Aphidna.

13. Perrhidai. The general location of this deme can be inferred with considerable certainty from the testimony of Hesychios, who says it was a deme of Attica in Aphidna. From this statement and that of Nikandros, it is indicated that Titakidai, Thyrgonidai, and Perrhidai bore some close relation to Aphidna. This is further corroborated by the fact that all four were transferred to Ptolemais. They may have formed a tetrapolis as in the case of Marathon, Oinoe, Trikorynthos, and Probalinthos. ever the close connection may have been, it shows that the three must be sought for in the neighborhood of Aphidna. In II. 991, IIE-, the initial letters of some deme of Ptolemais are left on the stone; these may be for Περρίδαι. Aside from this, there is no inscriptional evidence for its tribal relation. Here too, Stephanos of Byzantion is probably in error in assigning Perrhidai to Antiochis.

14. Aigilia. The site of this deme is identified with the modern village Olympos. This general locality is indicated by Strabo¹. The deme was famed for its dried figs. The inscriptions which indicate its tribal connection are:

A. Antiochis.

II. 644, 399/8 B. C. II. 943, 325/4 B. C. II. 869, ca. Mid. of 4th Cent. II. 944, ca. 325/4 B. C. B. C. IV. 2, 269 b, 302/1 B. C.

II. 114 C, 343/2 B. C.

B. Ptolemais.

II. 859, 229/8 B. C. II. 469, 107/6 B. C. IV. 2, 407 k, 189/8 B. C. II. 467, 102/1 B. C. II. 956, Latter half 2d Cent. B.C.

15. Melainai. There is no inscriptional evidence of its tribe prior to the time of Ptolemais. Stephanos of Byzantion states that it belonged to Antiochis. His testimony is questioned by Löper. According to Polyainos I. 19, it was a fortified place on

¹Strab. IX. 398.

²Cf. Philemon in Athen. XIV. 652 e. and Theocr. I. 147.

⁸ Mitth. d. d. arch. Inst. XVII. p. 426 N. 1.

the confines of Attica and Boeotia. Here, according to the legend, Melanthos, the Athenian general, gained a victory over Xanthios, the Boeotian, by a strategem, in commemoration of which an annual festival, called the Apatouria, as if from ἀπάτη, was instituted. Reasoning from the fact that the Apatouria was celebrated in Panakton, Milchhöfer concludes that Melainai was situated near this place, which was in the plain now called Skurta, above the modern village of Kuvasala. As shown by II. 991., it belonged to Ptolemais in the early history of that tribe. It is mentioned only once more in connection with any tribe, viz.—III. 1147, 190/I A. D. where it is under Ptolemais.

16. Pentele. This was located in the vicinity of the marble quarries, probably on the site of the modern convent Mendeli. It gave its name to the celebrated Pentelic marble and furnished a new name to the mountains, formerly called Brilessos. Here again, we have no inscriptional data to determine its tribe prior to the time of Ptolemais. Stephanos of Byzantion states that it belonged to Antiochis. Since the inland trittys of Antiochis included this section of Attica, we may accept his testimony. The deme is mentioned as early as the fifth century B. C. Its later tribal relation is shown by one inscription:

A. Ptolemais.

III. 1133, 170/1 A.D.

17. Kolone (?). The site of this Kolone is not known. The inscriptional evidence for its tribe is as follows:

A. Aigeis.

II. 643, 400/399 B.C.	II. 324, 275/4 B.C.
II. 660, 390/89 B.C.	II. 338, 273/2 B.C.
II. 870, Mid. of 4th Cent. B.C.	II. 329, 272/1 B.C.
II. 872, 341/0 B.C.	II. 859, 237/6 B.C.
IV. 2, 1025 b, Before 307/6 B.C.	II. 471, 123/2 B.C.
II. 1023, ca. End of 4th Cent.	II. 469, 107/6 B.C.
B.C.	II. 465, 105/4 B.C.

In all but two of these references the demesman is cited as ἐκ Κολωνοῦ.

B. Leontis.

II. 864, 4th Cent. B.C. Bulletin 17, p. 147, 118/7 B.C. II. 799 c, 369/8 B.C. III. 1076, 22/3 A.D.

II. 991, ca. 200 B.C. III. 1091, 85/6 A.D.

II. 470, 119/8 B.C. III. 1128, 164/5 A.D.

In every case under Leontis the citation has Κολωνήθεν or Κολωνής.

C. Antiochis.

II. 869, Mid. of 4th Cent. B.C. II. 944, ca. 325/4 B.C.

In both cases the plural form Κολωνῆς(-εῖς) is given which points to a singular Κολωνεύς for which Κολωνῆθεν would probably have been written just as under Leontis. Compare ᾿Αγκυλῆς(-εῖς) but singular ᾿Αγκυλῆθεν.

D. Ptolemais.

II. 471, 123/2 B.C.

III. 1128, 164/5 A.D.

III. 1138, 174/5 A.D.

III. 1120, 150/1 A.D.

III. 1153, ca. 190 A.D.

Here we find only Κολωνήθεν.

As Κολωνός would not yield Κολωνήθεν nor Κολωνής for the demotikon, it is apparent that there were two different names, Κολωνός and Κολώνη. The deme of the former name belonged only to Aigeis. There were two demes of the latter name, as shown by the fact that it is found belonging to two different tribes at one and the same period. This is not infrequently the case with demes which owe their names to some local characteristic as Kolone does.² Inasmuch as the Kolone of Leontis remained in this tribe throughout Roman times, and that of Antio-

¹II. 643 and II. 1023.

²Cf. Halai, Oinoe, Oion, Potamos, Eitea, etc.

chis did not, it is doubtless the latter one that is found under Ptolemais.

18. Semachidai. This deme together with Ikaria and Plotheia formed the Epakria, and inasmuch as the exact site of the last two demes is known, the general location of Semachidai is also determinable. Semachidai is found under Antiochis and Ptolemais at the same time. Dittenberger' expresses the opinion that we have here a confusion with Themakos. This involves the change of a single letter, for in late times, the demotikon was generally abbreviated. Accordingly we find OHMA and NHMA regularly for Themakos and Semachidai. His explanation, however, seems extremely fanciful and is disproved by the facts. EHMA surely stands for Semachidai, for the same name mentioned in III. 1128 with the demotikon ZHMA recurs in III. 1129 with the demotikon ZHMAX which can stand only for Semachidai. I think a more likely explanation is that Semachidai was a double deme like Agryle, Lamptrai, Paiania, Pergase, Potamos, etc. I suspect there are many more such double demes. Indeed it is only recently that an inscription was found proving this to be the case with Potamos. The inscriptions showing the tribe of Semachidai are:

A. Antiochis.

4th Cent.	II. 467, 102/1 B. C.
	II. 481, 45/4 B. C.
	III. 1138, 174/5 A. D.
	III. 1036, ca. 200 A. D.
	III. 1163, 201/2 A. D.
	III. 1171, 205/6 A. D.
	4th Cent.

B. Ptolemais.

III. 1128, 164/5 A. D. III. 1171, 205/6 A. D.

Perhaps Semachidai is the deme name in II. 991 which Köhler doubtfully transcribes by [XA - - -]. The reading must have

¹Cf. Papers of the American School, V. p. 47 ff.

Hermes IX. p. 385 ff.

been indistinct when he examined the stone, for even earlier editors did not succeed in deciphering anything.

- 19. Berenikidai. As mentioned previously in this paper, Berenikidai was named in honor of Berenike, queen of Cyrene. Probably this should be interpreted as meaning that some preëxisting deme was re-named, for it seems hardly reasonable to suppose that a new deme was created outright. Inasmuch as it naturally occurs under Ptolemais only it is unnecessary to give the inscriptions in which its tribe is indicated. The references are very numerous.
- 20. Hyporeia. The only indication of the site of this deme is the name, which means *sub monte*. It may have been situated on the slope of Mt. Kithairon. The evidence for its tribal relation is II. 991 where it is among the demes of Ptolemais. It occurs again in III. 1122, 156/7 A. D. with no indication of its tribe.
- 21. Petaliai. At the entrance to the Euripos, close to the southern extremity of Euboia, there are four small islands called Petaliai. I think it is not over bold to assume that these islands came to be represented in the Athenian government at some period, possibly not until Roman times. The name occurs only once (III. 1124, 148/9 A. D.) and there under Ptolemais.
- 22. Akyaieis. Nothing is known in regard to this deme except its existence as a deme of Ptolemais. It is possibly a late addition. The inscriptions in which its tribe is given are:

A. Ptolemais.

III. 1113 a, 143/4 A.D.

III. 1121, 155/6 A.D.

23. Eunostidai. Nothing is known about the location and earlier tribal relation of Eunostidai. It is enumerated among the demes of Ptolemais in II. 991. This attests its existence as early as 200 B.C. The inscriptions which show its tribal connection are:

A. Ptolemais.

II. 991, ca. 200 B.C.

III. 1138, 174/5 A.D.

III. 1121, 155/6 A.D.

24. Klopidai. This deme appears to have existed before the time of Ptolemais. In II. 991 K A Ω —— should perhaps be read instead of Köhler's E Δ Ω ——, the initial letters of some deme of Ptolemais. Aristophanes (Knights, 79) uses in Κλωπιδῶν, which is commonly interpreted as a play on Kropidai. Since his purpose was to use some word which would suggest thievishness and such a word was at hand in Klopidai, I see no reason to suppose that he used Klopidai for Kropidai. In III. 1121, 155/6 A. D., it occurs under Ptolemais.

The following list of demes with their original tribes will reveal the composition of Ptolemais:

Deme.	Original tribe.
1. Themakos	Erechtheis.
2. Ikaria	Aigeis.
3. Kydantidai	Pandionis.
4. Konthyle 5. Hekale,	Leontis.
6. Prospalta	Akamantis.
7. Boutadai	Oineis.
8. Phlya	Kekropis.
9. Oinoe	Hippothontis.
10. Aphidna	ziippotiioitio.
11. Perrhidai	.
12. Thyrgonidai	Aiantis.
13. Titakidai	
14. Aigilia	
15. Kolone	
16. Melainai (?) }	Antiochis.
17. Pentele	
18. Semachidai	•
19. Akyaieis	
20. Berenikidai	
21. Eunostidai	Former tribe not determin-
22. Hyporeia	able.
23. Klopidai	
24. Petaliai	

From this examination of the demes of Ptolemais, the following facts are ascertained. First, that of the twenty-four demes be-

III. 788 A. No such deme is known.

longing here, twenty-two, according to the evidence presented, existed as early as 200 B.C. The other two, Petaliai and Akyaieis, may have existed as early. For, though there is no inscriptional evidence for their existence before the middle of the second century A.D., there is no reason to suppose that they may not have been given in II. 991, ca. 200 B. C., the same as Eunostidai and Hyporeia, which, though fortunately preserved in this inscription, are not mentioued again until the middle of the second century A.D. Secondly, nineteen demes, at least, were taken from the original tribes each of which contributed its share. Aiantis, though furnishing four demes, was probably not taxed more heavily than the rest, for three of them were very unimportant ones. So, of the five demes of Antiochis, only one, Aigilia, was of any considerable size. Thirdly, of this whole number, only one, Semachidai, is found under its old tribe after Ptolemais was created. An explanation of this apparent irregularity was offered at p. 42.

CHAPTER III.

ATTALIS.

§ 1. HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY.

Attalis was created in honor of Attalos I, king of Pergamon, on the occasion of his visit to Athens in 200 B.C. This event is related in full by Polybios¹ and Livy.¹ There can be no doubt about the correctness of the date, for in chapter 5 of the same book, Livy says that the consuls for this year were P. Sulpicius Galba and C. Aurelius, stating at the same time that the year was 552 A.U.C., i.e., 202 B.C. From the Fasti Hellenici, however, we learn that these consuls officiated for the year 200 B.C. Attalis remained in the Athenian tribal system as long as that system continued. Its order in the official list was number twelve until 125 A.D., when the introduction of Hadrianis pushed it forward to the thirteenth position.

§ 2. DEMES OF ATTALIS.

- 1. Agryle. (For discussion and table see under Antigonis, p. 6 f.). Besides the inscriptional evidence, we have the testimony of Hesychios, who states that Agryle belonged both to Erechtheis and Attalis.
- 2. Ankyle. This deme was located on the slope of Mt. Hymettos as indicated by III. 61, spoken of under Agryle at p. 6. It was a double deme as shown by II. 991. As it occurs under Aigeis after the creation of Attalis, it is probable that only one part was transferred to Attalis. The inscriptions in which its tribe is indicated are as follows:

¹Polyb. XVI. 25. ²Liv. XXXI. 15.

A. Aigeis.

IV. 2, 995 b, 4th Cent. B.C. II. 329, 272/1 B.C.

II. 870, Mid of 4th Cent. B.C. II. 991, ca. 200 B.C.

II. 872, 341/0 B. C. II. 471, 123/2 B.C.

IV. 2, 1025 b, Before 307/6 B,C. II. 470, 119/8 B.C.

II. 1176, Before 307/6 B.C. IV. 2, 477 d, 108/7 B.C.

II. 1023, ca. End of 4th Cent. II. 465, 105/4 B.C. B.C. III. 1092, 105/6 A.D.

B. Attalis.

II. 469, 107/6 B.C.

3. Probalinthos. This deme was early a member of the Tetrapolis, which included besides this, Marathon, Oinoe, and Trikorynthos.¹ This fact in itself indicates the general quarter in which the deme was situated. Its proximity to Marathon is further attested by the discovery of Probalinthian monuments in the plain of Marathon.¹ Again, Strabo's enumeration of the demes on the east coast of Attica in which Probalinthos is given after Brauron, Halai Araphenides, and Myrrhinous (= possibly Myrrhinoutta), and before Marathon, indicates that it was immediately south of Marathon, probably on the southern edge of the plain. Considering that this locality is so well attested, I cannot follow Löper in putting Probalinthos so far to the south as he does in order to bring it into connection with the coast trittys of Pandionis. Its tribal relation is illustrated by the accompanying table:

A. Pandionis.

I. 140, 407/6 B.C.

II. 942, 329/8 B.C.

II. 865, 4th Cent. B.C.

II. 943, 325/4 B.C.

IV. 2, 871 b, ca. Mid. of 4th IV. 2, 271 b, 301/0 B.C.

Cent. B.C.

II. 991, ca. 200 B.C.

II. 1020, ca. 330 B.C.

¹See Strabo VIII. 383.

² II. 1135, 1324, 2507.

B. Attalis.

II. 432, 182/1 B.C.	II. 426, 1st Cent. B.C.
II. 470, 119/8 B.C.	III. 1040, 183/4 A.D.
II. 469, 107/6 B.C.	III. 1058, 216/7 A.D.
II. 465, 105/4 B.C.	

4. Sounion. The location of this deme is so well known that it needs little comment. It is the site of the far-famed temple of Athena. The inscriptions which indicate its tribe are:

A. Leontis.

II. 864, 4th Cent. B.C.	II. 943, 325/4 B.C.
II. 1177, ca. Mid. of 4th Cent.	IV. 2, 245 b, Before 307/6 B.C.
B.C.	II. 316, 283/2 B.C.
II. 698, 349/8 B.C.	II. 1040, Mid. of 3rd Cent. B.C.
II. 172, ca. 336 B.C.	II. 431, 220/19 B.C.

B. Attalis.

Bulletin 17, p. 146, 134/3 B.C.	III. 1120, 150/1 A.D.
II. 470, 119/8 B.C.	III. 1121, 155/6 A.D.
II. 469, 107/6 B.C.	III. 1128, 164/5 A.D.
II. 467, 102/1 B.C.	III. 1138, 174/5 A.D.
II. 481, 45/4 B.C.	III. 1040, 183/4 A.D.
III. 1276, 23/2 B.C.	III. 1147, 190/1 A.D.
III. 1091, 85/6 A.D.	III. 1160, 192/3 A.D.
III. 1113, 143/4 A.D.	III. 122, ?

5. Agnous.¹ The site of Agnous is now marked by the modern village Markopoulo, as is evidenced by the numerous inscriptions found at this place.² The inscriptional evidence for its tribe is as follows:

¹I prefer this spelling to Hagnous from the probable derivation of the word from $d\gamma ros = a$ kind of willow. Compare Myrrhinous, Elaious, Phegous, etc. The form Hagnous later supplanted Agnous probably from association with $d\gamma ros$

² Mitth. d. d. Arch. Inst. XII. p. 278, Nos. 161–165; also No. 111 p. 99 (found at Koropi near Markopoulo).

A. Akamantis.

II. 867, 378/7 B.C.

II. 942, 329/8 B.C.

II. 789 a, 373/2 B.C.

II. 943, 325/4 B.C.

II. 1020, ca. 330 B.C.

B. Attalis.

II. 446, 155/4 B.C.

III. 1040, 183/4 A.D.

III. 1092, 105/6 A.D.

III. 1147, 190/1 A.D.

III. 1113, 143/4 A.D.

III. 1160, 192/3 A.D.

III. 1120, 150/1 A.D. III. 1128, 164/5 A.D. III. 1163, 201/2 A.D.

III. 1133, 170/1 A.D.

III. 1171, 205/6 A.D.

III zzoe zmale A D

III. 1058, 216/7 A.D.

III. 1138, 174/5 A.D.

6. Turmeidai. Löper assigns this deme to the city trittys of Oineis. The sole evidence for this is the fact that in IV. 2, 868 b, it is enumerated in connection with other demes of Oineis in or about the city. The tribal relation of Turmeidai is illustrated by the following table:

A. Oineis.

IV. 2, 868 b, ca. Mid. of 4th Cent. B.C.

B. Attalis.

Bulletin 17, p. 147, 122/1 B.C. III. 1138, 174/5 A.D. III. 467, 102/1 B.C. III. 1040, 183/4 A.D. III. 1128, 164/5 A.D.

7. Athmonon. The location of Athmonon was on the site of the modern Marousi, a name derived from the cult of Artemis, who was worshiped here under the name Artemis Amarysia.²

This site is further attested by the discovery of three sepulchral steles found at or near Marousi. Most important of all is the short inscription ⁹Oρος ᾿Αρτέμιδος τεμένους ᾿Αμαρυσίας, ⁴ found at Marousi. The scholiast on Aristoph. Peace, 190 states that the deme belonged to Kekropis and Attalis. This assertion is corroborated by the inscriptional evidence which is as follows:

¹Compare Dionyso, for the ancient Ikaria, from the worship of Dionysos.

²Paus. I. 31, 3. ³II. 1722, 1723, 1724. ⁴I. 526.

A. Kekropis.

IV. 2, 1 b, 405/4 B.C.	II. 943, 325/4 B.C.
II. 803 d, 367/6 B.C.	IV. 2, 269 b, 302/1 B.C.
II. 172, ca. 336 B.C.	II. 330, 291/0 B.C.
II. 804 A, 334/3 B.C.	II. 338, 273/2 B.C.
IV. 2, 563 b, 334/3 B.C.	II. 859, 232/1 B.C.

B. Attalis.

II. 470, 119/8 B.C.	III. 1121, 155/6 A.D.
II. 469, 107/6 B.C.	III. 1133, 170/1 A.D.
II. 465, 105/4 B.C.	III. 1138, 174/5 A.D.
II. 467, 102/1 B.C.	III. 1040, 183/4 A.D.
III. 1276, 23/2 B.C.	III. 1163, 201/2 A.D.
III. 1092, 105/6 A.D.	III. 1171, 205/6 A.D.
III. 1120, 150/1 A.D.	III. 1058, 216/7 A.D.

8. Oion (Dekeleikon). Besides inscriptional evidence, we have the testimony of Harpokration to the effect that there were two demes of this name, the one, Oion Kerameikon, of Leontis, the other, Oion Dekeleikon, of Hippothontis. His statement is based on the authority of Diodoros (Periegetes). As shown by the following table of inscriptions, the one which went over to Attalis was that belonging formerly to Hippothontis. It was located near Dekeleia, as shown by the testimony of Harpokration. Milchhöfer would locate it southeast of Tatoi either at Baffi or at Keramidi.

A. Leontis.

III. 1093, 103/4 A.D.
III. 1092, 105/6 A.D.
III. 1113, 143/4 A.D.
III. 1114, 146/7 A.D.
III. 1124, 148/9 A.D.
III. 1120, 150/1 A.D.
III. 1121, 155/6 A.D.
III. 1132, 166/7 A.D.

III. 1133, 170/1 A.D.

III. 1176, ca. 219/20 A.D.

III. 1138, 174/5 A.D.

III. 1177, 219/20 A.D.

III. 1142, ca. 180 A.D.

III. 1231, ?

III. 1160, 192/3 A.D.

B. Hippothontis.

IV. 2, 111 b, 345/4 B.C.

II. 944, ca. 325/4 B.C.

II. 943, 325/4 B.C.

C. Attalis.

III. 1128, 164/5 A.D.

III. 1054, 213/4 A.D.

III. 1138, 174/5 A.D.

III. 1177, 219/20 A.D.

9. Korydallos. The location of this deme in close proximity to the Korydallos mountain is shown by a passage in Strabo, which states that above Cape Amphiale is a mountain called Korydallos, and the deme of the Κορυδαλλεῖς. Its tribal relation, as shown by inscriptions, is:

A. Hippothontis.

II. 944, ca. 325/4 B.C.

B. Attalis.

II. 467, 102/1 B.C. III. 1121, 155/6 A.D.

III. 1138, 174/5 A.D.

III. 1040, 183/4 A.D.

10. Oinoe. According to Harpokration, Oinoe was located near Marathon. It was one of the four demes forming the Tetrapolis. Milchhöfer identifies it with the modern village, Ninoi, a short distance above Marathon, on the Charadra. The inscriptions which indicate its tribal relation are:

A. Aiantis.

II. 943, 325/4 B.C.

II. 1013,

II. 944, ca. 325/4 B.C.

II. 859, 230/29 B.C.

II. 236, 313/2 B.C.

¹Strabo IX. 395. ²Cf. Ath. IX. 390 a.

B. Attalis.1

II. 471, 122/1 B.C.

Bulletin 17, p. 147, 110/9 B.C.

C. Hadrianis.

III. 1113 a, 143/4 A.D.

III. 1153, ca. 190 A.D.

III. 1120, 150/1 A.D.

III. 1163, 201/2 A.D.

- 11. Atene. (See under Demetrias). Stephanos of Byzantion quotes Phrynichos as stating that the deme belonged to Attalis.
- 12. Apollonieis. According to Stephanos of Byzantion this was a new deme added to Attalis. This is also shown by the inscriptional evidence. It was named in honor of Apollonis, the wife of Attalos I, after whom the tribe was named. As it seems improbable that the Athenians really created a new deme, I think we have here simply an old deme re-named. Nothing is known in regard to its location. As it naturally occurs only under Attalis, the references will be omitted.

Besides these twelve demes there are two more which require some notice:—namely, Trinemeia and Cholargos. These are mentioned once each under Attalis.² Inasmuch as they are found in their old tribes—Kekropis and Akamantis—throughout Roman times, I should treat these cases as merely sporadic and not indicative of tribal relation. An explanation may be found in the fact, that, in each instance, the name closes a long list of ephebes; it may have been omitted under the proper tribe and added here.

¹ For these two references I am indebted to Mr. W. S. Ferguson. See his work entitled, The Athenian Secretaries, Cornell Studies, Vol. VII. pp. 57 and 47.

² II. 467, 102 | I B. C. and III. 1177, 219 | 20 A. D.

The composition of Attalis will then be as follows:-

	Deme.	Original tribe.
	Agryle	Erechtheis.
	Ankyle	Aigeis.
3.	Probalinthos	Pandionis.
4.	Sounion	Leontis.
5.	Agnous	Akamantis.
6.	Tyrmeidai	Oineis.
7.	Athmonon	Kekropis.
8.	Oion (Dekeleikon))	Uinnathautia
9.	Korydallos	Hippothontis.
10.	Oinoe	Aiantis.
II.	Atene	Antiochis.
12.	Apollonieis.	

From the foregoing discussion of the demes of Attalis, it is seen that to form the new tribe, demes were taken from each of the earlier tribes with the exception of Ptolemais, and even here, the exception may be only apparent. For had it furnished a deme, that deme would have been under Ptolemais only from 229 to 200 B.C., so that it is easily conceivable that no visible evidence to that effect might have been preserved. It is noteworthy that only three of the twenty-four demes of Ptolemais are mentioned with that tribe in these twentynine years. Secondly, that not one of the eleven old demes is ever found in its original tribe, unless it was a double deme, as is the case with Ankyle.

CHAPTER IV.

HADRIANIS.

§ 1. HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY.

In the autumn of 125 A.D. the Athenians were honored with a visit from the Emperor Hadrian. On this occasion they hailed him as their savior and founder, and bestowed upon him boundless honor. The city with its art and culture had an irresistible attraction for him; hence his visit was prolonged till the following spring. It is due to the lavishness of this emperor, on this and later occasions, that some of the most interesting buildings of Athens were brought into being. Doubtless it was in recognition of these services, and at this particular time, that the new tribe was created and named in his honor.1 They inaugurated the custom of reckoning the year from the first visit of Hadrian, as well as by the archon. It is from inscriptions thus doubly dated that we fix the year of that visit. Some of the most important are III. 735, 127/8 A.D., III. 1107, 128/9 A.D., and III. 1023. 139/40 A.D., 3rd, 4th, and 15th years respectively after Hadrian's first visit to Athens. The tribe was given the seventh position in the tribal order. An explanation of this was offered under Ptolemais (see p. 32).

§ 2. DEMES OF HADRIANIS.

1. Pambotadai. The exact site of this deme has not been determined. It is generally assigned to the coast trittys of Erechtheis and must be sought in the neighborhood of Lamptrai. The inscriptions which indicate its tribe are:

¹See Gregorovius, Der Kaiser Hadrian, for a fuller account of this event. Compare also Dittenberger, Kaiser Hadrians Erste Anwesenheit in Athen, Hermes VII. (1873), p. 213 ff.

A. Erechtheis.

II. 338, 273/2 B.C.

II. 991, ca. 200 B.C.

II. 1038, 2nd Cent. B.C.

II. 470, 119/8 B.C.

II. 467, 102/1 B.C.

II. 481, 45/4 B.C.

II. 482, 38/7 B.C.

III. 1019, 1st Cent. A.D.

III. 1091, 85/6 A.D.

B. Hadrianis.

III. 1114, 146/7 A.D.

III. 1163, 201/2 A.D.

III. 1121, 155/6 A.D.

III. 1281 a, ca. 212/3 A.D.

III. 1137, 172-177 A.D.

III. 1063, 218/9 A.D.

2. Phegaia. The inscriptions which indicate the tribal relation of this deme are:

A. Aigeis.

IV. 2, 995 b, 4th Cent. B.C. II. 329, ca. 273/2 B.C.

II. 870, Mid. of 4th Cent. B.C. II. 471, 123/2 B.C.

II. 872, 341/0 B.C.

II. 470, 119/8 B.C.

II. 804 A, 334/3 B.C.

IV. 2, 477 d, 108/7 B.C.

IV. 2, 245 c, Before 307/6 B.C. II. 469, 107/6 B.C.

IV. 2, 1025 b, Before 307/6 B.C. II. 465, 105/4 B.C.

II. 567, 289/8 B.C.

III. 1076, 22/3 A.D.

II. 338, 273/2 B.C.

B. Pandionis.

IV. 2, 251 b, 306/5 B.C.

II. 991, ca. 200 B.C.

C. Hadrianis.

III. 1114, 146/7 A.D.

III. 1153, ca. 190 A.D.

III. 1137, 172-177 A.D.

III. 1160, 192/3 A.D.

III. 1142, ca. 180 A.D.

III. 1163, 201/2 A.D.

As the table indicates, the Phegaia which belonged to Hadrianis could well have been from either Aigeis or Pandionis, but as Oa was taken from Pandionis and there is no other deme in Hadrianis from Aigeis, we may safely assume that the Phegaia in question

was from Aigeis. This one was located on the east coast of Attica, in the general region of Marathon.¹ There is an irregularity in reference to this deme which deserves some notice; in III. 1114, one of the ephebes of Hadrianis is called a Φηγούσιος, which should mean that he was a citizen of Phegous, a deme of Erechtheis. There is probably a confusion here between Φηγαιεύς and Φηγούσιος, for in the same inscription an ephebe of Erechtheis is listed as Φηγαιεύς where we should expect Φηγούσιος.

3. Oa. The location is still a matter of dispute. Milchhöfer thinks it occupied the site of the present Mercuri, but the provenience of sepulchral steles points rather to Velanideza, northeast of Spata.² The inscriptions which indicate its tribe

A. Pandionis.

II. 873, 4th Cent. B.C. II. 871, 348/7 B.C.

II. 865, First half of 4th Cent. IV. 2, 871 b, Mid. of 4th Cent. B.C.
B.C.

II. 998, First half of 4th Cent. IV. 2, 269 b, 302/1 B.C.
 B.C. II. 316, 283/2 B.C.

IV. 2, 645 b, 399/8 B.C. II. 991, ca. 200 B.C.

B. Hadrianis.

III. 1114, 146/7 A.D. III. 1153, ca. 190 A.D. III. 1128, 164/5 A.D. III. 1160, 192/3 A.D. III. 1041, ca. 180 A.D.

4. Skambonidai. This was in or near the city as proved by the large metic population, attested by numerous inscriptions. Furthermore, from the mention of an agora in the deme we should infer an urban or suburban site. Milchhöfer locates it between Karameikos and Melite including the so-called Theseion. It was Alkibiades' native deme. Its tribal relation is shown in the following table of inscriptions:

are:

¹ Steph. Byz. s. v. 'Alal.

² II. 2678, 2679, and 2682.

⁸I. 2, and IV. I. p. 4, N. 2.

A. Leontis.

II. 864, 4th Cent. B.C.	II. 983, 183/2 B.C.
II. 1001, 4th Cent. B.C.	II. 470, 119/8 B.C.
II. 960, ca. Mid. of 4th Cent.	II. 469, 107/6 B.C.
B.C.	II. 469, 106/5 B.C.
II. 1020, ca. 330 B.C.	II. 467, 102/1 B.C.
II. 942, 329/8 B.C,	II. 482, 38/7 B.C.
II. 943, 325/4 B.C.	III. 1091, 85/6 A.D.
II. 991, ca. 200 B.C.	III. 1092, 105/6 A.D.

B. Hadrianis.

III. 1128, 164/5 A.D. III. 1163, 201/2 A.D. III. 1133, 170/1 A.D.

- 5. Aphidna. (See under Ptolemais).
- 6. Eitea. (See under Antigonis).
- 7. Thria. As the name indicates, this deme is associated with the Thriasian plain. The exact site is now occupied by the village Kalybia tes Chasias to the northeast of Eleusis. This is indicated by the sepulchral steles found at this place. ¹ Its tribal relation is shown by the following table:

A. Oineis.

II. 997, 4th Cent. B.C.	II. 470, 119/8 B.C.
II. 677, 367/6 B.C.	II. 467, 102/1 B.C.
II. 868, 360/59 B.C.	III. 1276, 23/2 B.C.
II. 698, 350/49 B.C.	III. 1005, 5/4 B.C.
II. 701, 345/4 B.C.	III. 1280, 45/6 A.D.
II. 956, Latter half of 2nd Cent.	III. 78, 93/4 A.D.
B.C.	

B. Hadrianis.

III. 1128, 164/5 A.D. III. 1133, 170/1 A.D.

¹ Kumanudes 561, 571, and 572.

8. Daidalidai. According to Milchhöfer, 1 the site of Daidalidai is to be sought in the large industrial center of antiquity to the northeast of Athens, near Marousi. He would identify it with either Brahami or Kalogresa; more likely the latter, for it could then be brought into close relation with Phlya and Athmonon, demes of the same tribe and trittys. The name Daidalidai points to an artisan population. The inscriptional evidence of its tribe is:

A. Kekropis.

II. 660, 389/8 B.C.

IV. 2, 563 b, 334/3 B.C.

II. 1007, ca. Mid. of 4th Cent. II. 943, 325/4 B.C. B.C.

B. Hadrianis.

III. 1121, 155/6 A.D.

III. 1133, 170/1 A.D.

III. 1128, 164/5 A.D.

III. 1163, 201/2 A.D.

9. Elaious. Much uncertainty prevails in regard to the site of Elaious. Milchhöfer, from the fact that in lists it is enumerated in close connection with Dekeleia, would place it near the site of Tatoi, ancient Dekeleia. Leake, from the similarity between Elaious and Liossia, would identify them. Kastromenos thinks that it was north of Phaleron in the Athenian plain. The inscriptional evidence for its tribal relation is:

A. Hippothontis.

II. 1006, ca. Mid. of 4th Cent. II. 944, ca. 325/4 B.C.

B.C.

II. 471, 123/2 B.C.

II. 803 d, 374/3 B.C.

II. 470, 119/8 B.C.

II. 803 a, 342/1 B.C.

II. 467, 102/1 B.C.

B. Hadrianis.

III. 1120, 150/1 A.D.

III. 1041, ca. 180 A.D.

III. 1039, 165-185 A.D.

III. 1172, 205/6 A.D.

III. 1133, 170/1 A.D.

¹ Erläutender Text to Curtius und Kaupert's Karten von Attika II. p. 39.

In III. 1280, 45/6 A.D., Elaious is classed under Leontis. Dittenberger indicates that the restoration Έλ[ε]ο[ύσω] here is uncertain.

10. Trikorynthos. The site of Trikorynthos was at Kato-Souli, as indicated by the following facts: First, it formed a part of the Tetrapolis. Secondly, in his enumeration of the demes on the east coast of Attica. Strabo mentions Trikorynthos next after Marathon. Thirdly, the legendary history indicates this general quarter of Attica. Lastly, there have been found at this place two sepulchral steles relating to Trikorynthos. The inscriptions which indicate its tribe are:

A. Aiantis.

II. 1013, Latter half of 4th Cent. II. 859, 229/8 B.C.

B.C. Bulletin 17, p. 146, 136/5 B.C.

IV. 2, 767 b, 336/5-333/2 B.C. II. 465, 105/4 B.C.

II. 943, 325/4 B.C. II. 467, 102/1 B.C.

II. 944, ca. 325/4 B.C. II. 481, 45/4 B.C.

II. 315, 283/2 B.C. II. 482, 38/7 B.C.

IV. 2, 385 b, 237/6 B.C.

B. Hadrianis.

III. 1114, 146/7 A.D.
III. 1121, 155/6 A.D.
III. 1133, 170/1 A.D.
III. 1142, ca. 180 A.D.

a passage in Xenophon, which informs us that it was situated on an eminence between Anaphlystos and Thorikos. Fortunately the site of these two demes is known, for we thus have a sure guide for locating Besa. Its site is probably now marked by the mountain Kamaresa and the village below of the same name. Here in ancient times was a mining center, as is shown by remains discovered in this immediate vicinity. This agrees with

¹Strab. IX. 399. ²Strab. VIII. 377. ³II. 2592 and 2601.

de vectigal. IV. 43.

the evidence afforded by II. 782 where a mine is mentioned as situated in Besa. Its tribal relation as shown by inscriptions is as follows:

A. Antiochis.

II. 677, 367/6 B.C.

III. 1128, 164/5 A.D.

II. 698, 350/49 B.C.

II. 869, ca. Mid. of 4th Cent. II. 944, ca. 325/4 B.C. B.C. III. 1092, 105/6 A.D.

B. Hadrianis.

III. 1113, 143/4 A.D. III. 1039, 165-185 A.D. III. 1113 a, 143/4 A.D. III. 1153, ca. 190 A.D. III. 1114, 146/7 A.D. III. 1160, 192/3 A.D. III. 1124, 148/9 A.D. III. 1121, 155/6 A.D. III. 1177, 219/20 A.D.

III. 1180, ca. 212/3 A.D.

III. 1197, 240/1 A.D.

12. Oinoe. (See under Attalis).

13. Antinoeis. This deme, in name at least, dates only from the creation of Hadrianis. It was named in honor of Antinoeis, the favorite of Hadrian. Milchhöfer infers from the numerous occurrences of Antinoeis in late Athenian inscriptions, and the absence of Aigilia, that it represented simply the latter re-named or the union of several demes. As it naturally is found only under Hadrianis, it is unnecessary to give the inscriptional evidence.

The demes of Hadrianis may be thus tabulated:—

From this examination of the demes of Hadrianis it is apparent that, to form the new tribe, the Athenians took one deme from each of the preëxisting tribes, not excepting Ptolemais and Attalis. The regularity is here more striking than that observed in the case of the other new tribes. Secondly, that not one of these twelve demes occurs under its old tribe after Hadrianis came into existence in 125/6 A.D.

To summarize the conclusions reached in the preceding pages we find:—

- (1) Antigonis and Demetrias were created in the official year 308/7 B.C., probably well towards its close. The date usually given for their first representation in the prytany and on other boards is 306/5 B.C. It has been, I think, conclusively shown that they were so represented in 307/6 B.C.
- (2) The creation of Ptolemais occurred in 229 B.C., and is thus closely associated with the intervention of Ptolemy Euergetes in favor of the Athenians which took place in that year. The motive for its institution is accordingly analogous to that which brought Antigonis and Demetrias, Attalis, and Hadrianis into existence.
- (3) None but divided demes belonged to more than one tribe at the same time; for, out of sixty-five demes which are classed under the five new tribes, only five,—Agryle, Ankyle, Lamptrai, Paiania, and Semachidai,—are found belonging to their earlier tribes after the institution of the new ones to which they were severally transferred. Of these five, four, Agryle, Ankyle, Lamptrai, and Paiania, are recorded in inscriptions as being double demes. There were doubtless several others divided in similar manner, of which division, however, we have no record. It has, therefore, seemed to me that in Semachidai also we have such a divided deme. The question of Trinemeia and Cholargos has been discussed at p. 52.
- (4) In the redistribution of the demes to give Ptolemais, Attalis, and Hadrianis each its requisite number, the plan was

apparently to take one deme from each of the original tribes. In a few instances, (and here the exception may have a natural explanation) mentioned in their proper place, this plan was deviated from in that more than one deme was taken from the same tribe, or a post-Kleisthenean tribe did not furnish its complement to a tribe created subsequently. This fact, however, does not materially affect the deduction.

The demes utilized in the formation of Antigonis and Demetrias were drawn from the first half of the list of tribes, for the former, and from the latter half, for the latter. The scheme followed, though not now revealed in full, was seemingly to transfer two demes from each of the earlier ten tribes.

- (5) In both instances where a thirteenth tribe was added to the list, the official order of that tribe was number seven. This position corresponds to that of the additional month in the intercalary years. What the real significance of this fact is I am uncertain. I suspect, however, that it is nothing more than this; prior to the addition of a thirteenth tribe there had been an exact correspondence in number of tribes, prytanies, and months; as the continuity in the list of months was broken every intercalary year by the insertion of a month in the seventh place, so the idea would naturally suggest itself of breaking the preëxisting continuity in the list of tribes by the insertion of the new one in the same place.
- (6) There were thirteen tribes during the period 229-200 B.C., Antigonis and Demetrias being continued after Ptolemais was added.

APPENDIX A.

OFFICIAL ORDER OF TRIBES.

The official order of the Attic tribes with the changes produced by the introduction of new tribes is shown by the following tabulation.

TRIBES	508/7 B.C. to 307/6 B.C.	307/6 B.C. to 229/8 B.C.	229/8 B,C. to 200 B.C.	200/199B.C. to 125/6A.D.	125/6 A.D. onward.
Antigonis,	I. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X.	I. II. IV. V. VI. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.	I. II. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.		II. III. IV. VI. VII. VIII. IX. XI. XII.

APPENDIX B.

LISTS OF THE DEMES OF EACH TRIBE.

In the following lists the demes of each tribe and their demotika are given as far as at present determinable. From the evidence of II. 991 we may infer that they are approximately all that were in existence. The explanation of the signs is as follows: * is used to indicate that the deme was transferred to Antigonis; † to Demetrias; ‡ to Ptolemais; § to Attalis; || to Hadrianis. In the case of a double deme the sign is added to the first one when it can not be determined which part was transferred.

ERECHTHEIS.

	Demes.	Demotika.		Demes.	Demotika.
ı.	'Αγρυλή (καθ.)*§	'Αγρυλῆθεν.	8.	Λαμπτραί (καθ.)*	Λαμπτρεύς.
2.	Αγρυλή (ὑπέν.)	'Αγρυληθεν.	9.	Λαμπτραί (ὑπέν.)	Λαμπτρεύς.
3.	Αναγυρούς	'Αναγυράσιος.	10.	Παμβωτάδαι	Παμβωτάδης.
	Εὐώνυμον				Περγασήθεν.
	Θημακός ‡	Θημακεύς.	12.	Περγασή (ὑπέν.)	Περγασήθεν.
6.	Κηδοί	ἐκ Κηδῶν.	13.	Συβρίδαι	Συβρίδης.
7.	Κηφισιά	Κηφισιεύς.			Φηγούσιος.

AIGEIS.

I.	'Αγκυλή (καθ.) §	'Αγκυληθεν.	12.	'Ιωνίδαι	Ίωνίδης.
	'Αγκυλή (ὑπέν.)	'Αγκυληθεν.	13.	Κολλυτός	Κολλυτεύς.
	'Αλαί ('Αραφην.)	Αλαιεύς.	14.	Κολωνός	έκ Κολωνοῦ. ⁸
4.	'Αραφήν	'Αραφήνιος.	15.	Κυδαντίδαι ‡	Κυδαντίδης.
•	Βατή	Βατηθέν.	16.	Μυρρινοῦττα	έκ Μυρρινούτ-
	Γαργηττός *	Γαργήττιος.		• •	τηs.
	Διόμεια	Διομεεύς,	17.	'Οτρύνη	'Οτρυνεύς.
•	·	Δ ιομειεύς. 1			Πλωθεύς,
8.	Έρίκεια	Έρικεεύς,			Πλωθειεύς,
	•	Έρικειεύς.2			Πλωθεεύς. 4
9.	'Ερχία	Έρχιεύς.	19.	Τείθρας	Τειθράσιος.
	Έστίαια	Έστιαιόθεν.	20.	Φηγαία	Φηγαιεύς.
	Ίκαρία * ‡	Ίκαριεύς.		Φιλαίδαι	Φιλαίδης.

¹ Also Διομαιεύς late.

⁸ Rarely Κολωνήθεν.

² Also 'Epikaie's late.

⁴ Πλωθέαθεν, Roman times.

PANDIONIS.

	Demes.	Demotika.	Demes.	Demotika.
I.	'Αγγελή	'Αγγεληθεν. {	3. Παιανία (κ αθ .)	* Παιανιεύς.
2.	Γραῆς). Παιανία (ὑπέν.)	
3.	Καλέτεα	Καλετεεύς, 10	ο. Πρασιαί `	Πρασιεύς.
4.	Κονθύλη ‡		ι. Προβάλινθος §	Προβαλίσ ιος. Στειριεύς.
5.	Κυδαθήναιον *	Κυδαθηναιεύς. 13		Φηγαιεύς.
	Κύθηρος	Κυθήρριος, 14 Κυθήριος. ²		*Ωαθεν, *Οαθεν, Οἴαθεν, *Οαιεύς,*
7.	Μυρρινοῦς	Μυρρινούσιος.		'Οαεύς.'3

¹ Hypothetical. ² Mostly Roman. ³ At the time of "Cockney" Greek.

LEONTIS.

I.	Αἰθαλίδαι *	Αἰθαλίδης.	12.	Πήληκες	Πήληξ. ¹
2.	'Αλιμοῦς	'Αλιμούσιος.	13.	Ποταμός (καθ.)	Ποτάμιος.
3.	Δειραδιῶται *	Δειραδιώτης.	14.	Ποταμός (ὑπέν.)	Ποτάμιος.
4.	Έκαλή ‡	Έκαλῆθεν.	15.	Ποταμός	Ποτάμιος
5.	Εὐπυρίδαι	Εὐπυρίδης.	_		(Δειραδιώτης).
6.	Κηττός	Κήττιος.	16.	Σκαμβωνίδαι	Σκαμβωνίδης.
7.	Κολώνη	Κολων $\hat{\eta}\theta$ εν.	17.	Σούνιον §	Σουνιεύς.
8.	Κρωπίδαι	Κρωπίδης.	18.	Υβάδαι	Ύβάδης.
9.	Λευκονόη	Λευκονοεύς.	19.	Φρέαρροι	Φρεάρριος.
10.	Οίον (Κεραμεικόν)	έξ Οἴου.	20.	Χολλείδαι	Χολλείδης.2
II.	Παιονίδαι	Παιονίδης.			

¹ Rarely έκ Πηλήκων.

AKAMANTIS.

I.	'Αγνοῦς §	'Αγνούσιος.	8.	Κεφαλή	Κεφαληθεν.
2.	Εἰρεσίδαι	Εἰρεσίδης,	9.	Κίκυννα	Κικυννεύς.
	•	Έρεσίδης.1	IO.	Κυρτείδαι	Κυρτείδης.
3.	Εἰτέα *	Είτεαῖος.2	II.	Πόρος	Πόριος.
4.	Έρμος	Έρμειος.	12.	Πρόσπαλτα ‡	Προσπάλτιος.
5.	Θορικός	Θορίκιος.		Σφηττός	Σφήττιος.
6.	Ίφιστιάδαι	Ιφιστιάδης.8			Χολαργεύς.
7.	Κεραμεικός	έκ Κεραμέων.		• •	. •

^{1&#}x27; Ηρεσίδηs in Roman times. 2 Also 'Ιτεαίοs in Roman times. 3 Written also 'Ηφιστιάδηs and 'Ηφαιστιάδηs.

² Rarely Χολληίδης or Χολλήδης.

Note.—Iloraubs is mentioned once (II. 469) under Akamantis.

OINEIS.

Demes.	Demotika.	Demes.	Demotika.
1. 'Αχαρναί 2. Βουτάδαι ‡	'Αχαρνεύς. 9 Βουτάδης.	. "Οη	'Οῆθεν, 'Ωῆθεν,
3. Ἐπικηφισία	Έπικηφίσιος.		Οἰῆθεν.
4. Θρîa	Θριάσιος. 10	. Περιθοΐδαι	Περιθοίδης.
5. Ίπποτομάδαι †	Ίπποτομάδης. Ι Ι	. Πτελέα	Πτελεάσιος.
6. Κοθωκίδαι †	Κοθωκίδης. 12	. Τυρμείδαι §	Τυρμείδης.
7. Λακιάδαι ΄	Λακιάδης. ¹ 13		Φυλάσιος.
8. Λουσιά	Λουσιεύς.	•	

¹ Rarely en Aantabûr.

KEKROPIS.

ı.	*Αθμονον §	'Αθμονεύς.	8.	Πίθος	∐ιθεύς.²
2.	Αἰξωνή	Αἰξωνεύς.	9.	Συπαληττός	Συπαλήττιος,
3.	Αλαί (Αἰξωνικαί)	'Αλαιεύς.	-	•	Συβαλήττιος.
4.	Δαιδαλίδαι	Δαιδαλίδης.	10.	Τρινέμεια	Τρινεμεεύς,
5.	Έπιεικίδαι	Έπιεικίδης.1			Τρινεμειεύς.4
6.	Μελίτη †	Μελιτεύς.	II.	Φλυά ‡	Φλυεύς.
7.	Ένπέτη †	Ένπεταιών.			

¹ Also Έπεικίδης and Έπικείδης in Roman times. ² Also Πιτθεύς and Πιθεεύς in Roman times. ² Rare. ⁴ Rarely Τριτεμαιεύς and Τριτομαιεύς.

NOTE.—In II. 944, ca. 325/4 B.C. Klauppa is mentioned under Kekropis.

HIPPOTHONTIS.

ı.	'Αζηνία	'Αζηνιεύς.	II.	Θυμαιτάδαι	Θυμαιτάδης.
2.	`Αμαξάντεια	Αμαξαντεύς,			Κειριάδης.
	•	Αμαξαντειεύς.			έκ Κοίλης,
3.	'Αμυμώνη	'Αμυμωνεεύς,			Koileús.1
_	•	'Αμυμοναιεύς.	14.	Κόπρος	Κόπρειος,
4.	'Ανακαία	Ανακαιεύς,		•	Κόπριος.2
•		'Ανακαεύς.	15.	Κορυδαλλός §	Κορυδαλλεύς.
5.	Αὐρίδαι	Αὐρίδης.			Oivaîos.
	'Αχερδοῦς			Οΐον (Δεκελεικόν)§	έξ Οίου.
	Δεκέλεια	Δεκελεεύς,			Πειραιεύς,
•		Δεκελειεύς.		•	Πειριεύς,3
8.	Έλαιοῦς	Έλαιούσιος,			Πειρεύς.8
		Έλεούσιος.	19.	Πολ	į.
9.	Έλευσίς	Έλευσίνιος.			Σφενδαλήθεν.
	Έροιάδαι	Έροιάδης.			•

⁸ Roman and rare.

¹ Rare. ² Roman.

AIANTIS.

Demes.	Demotika.	Demes.	Demotika.
 "Αφιδνα ‡ Θυργωνίδαι ‡ Κύκαλα Μαραθών Οἰνόη § 	'Αφιναΐος. Θυργωνίδης. Κυκαλεύς. Μαραθώνιος. Οἰναΐος.	6. Περρίδα ‡ 7. 'Ραμνοῦς 8. Τιτακίδαι ‡ 9. Τρικόρυνθος 10. Ψαφίς	Περρίδης. 'Ραμνούσιος. Τιτακίδης. Τρικορύσιος. Ψαφίδης.

ANTIOCHIS.

_	A 2 \ +	A 2 \ /-		7. \./ +	Κολωνήθεν.3
ı.	Αἰγιλιά ‡	Αἰγιλιεύς.	11.	Εολωνη ↓	Κολωνήσεν.
2.	'Αλωπεκή	'Αλωπεκήθεν,	12.	Κριώα	Κριωεύς.
	•	'Αλωπεκειεύς.1	13.	Λέκκον	
3.	' Αμφιτροπή	Αμφιτροπῆθεν.	14.	Λευκοπύρα	Λευκοπυρ
4.	Ανάφλυστος	'Αναφλύστιος.	15.	Μελαιναί ‡	Μελαινεύς.
5.	'Ατήνη †§	'Ατηνεύς.	16.	Παλλήνη	Παλληνεύς.
6.	Βῆσα	Βησαιεύς.	17.	Πεντελή ‡	Πεντελήθεν.
7.	Εἰτέα	Είτεαῖος.2	18.	Σημαχίδαι (καθ.?)	‡ Σημαχίδης.
8.	Έργαδεῖς	Έργαδεύς.	19.	Σημαχίδαι (ὑπέν.?) Σημαχίδης.
9.	Έροιάδαι	Έροιάδης.	20.	Φυρρινήσιοι	Φυρρινήσιος,
10.	Θόραι †	Θοραιεύς.			Φυρνήσιος.

¹ Uncommon. ² Also 'Ireaws in Roman times. ⁸ Not found in the singular. Note.—In III. 1138, 174/5 A.D., under Antiochis there are left the first two letters of a deme name, as, Δε - - - . Furthermore, in III. 1147, 190/1 A.D., we read under Antiochis Λευκο and in III. 1163, 201/2 A.D. Λευκ. So in III. 1034, ca. 170 A.D., there is left Λευ- with the remainder of the word indistinct. Dittenberger evidently thinks that these are for Leukonoe. It seems to me that they might well stand for Leukopyra.

ANTIGONIS.

DEMETRIAS.

I.	'Ατήνη §	'Ατηνεύς.	5.	Κοίλη	ἐκ Κοίλης.
2.	Θόραι	Θοραιεύς.	6.	Μελίτη	Μελιτεύς.
3.	'Ιπποτομάδαι	Ίπποτομάδης.	7.	Έυπέτη	Έυπεταιών.
4.	Κοθωκίδαι	Κοθωκίδης	•	•	

NOTE.—Possibly 'Ayrous should be put here.

PTOLEMAIS.

	Demes.	Demotika.		Demes.	Demotika.
2.	Αἰγιλιά 'Ακυαιείς "Α Δ.Σ !!	Αἰγιλιεύς. 'Ακυαιεύς.		Κονθύλη .	Κονθυλήθεν, Κονθυλίδης.
4.	"Αφιδνα Βερενικίδαι Βουτάδαι	'Αφιδναΐος. Βερενικίδης. Βουτάδης.	15.	Κυδαντίδαι Μελαιναί Οἰνόη	Κυδαντίδης. Μελαινεύς. Οἰναΐος.
6.	Έκαλή Εὐνοστίδαι	Έκαλῆθεν. Εὐνοστίδης.	17.	Πεντελή Περρίδαι	Πεντελήθεν. Περρίδη ς .
9.	Θημακός Θυργωνίδαι 'Τ	Θημακεύς. Θυργωνίδης.	20.	Πεταλιαί Πρόσπαλτα	Πεταλιεύς. Προσπάλτιος.
II.	Ίκαρία Κλω [πίδαι] Κολώνη	Ίκαριεύς. Κλω[πίδης]. Κολωνῆθεν.	22.	Σημαχίδαι Τιτακίδαι Ύπώρεια	Σημαχίδης. Τιτακίδης. Ύπωρείαθεν.
12.	ΙΣΟΛΦΥΙ	Κολωνησεν.	_	Φλυά	Φλυεύς.
		ATT	`ALI	s.	
	'Αγκυλή 'Αγνοῦς	'Αγκυλῆθεν. 'Αγνούσιος.		Κορυδαλλός Οἰνόη	Κορυδαλλεύς. Οἰναΐος.

I.	'Αγκυλή	'Αγκυλῆθεν.	7.	Κορυδαλλός	Κορυδαλλεύς.
2.	'Αγνοῦς	Αγνούσιος.	8.	Οἰνόη	Oivaios.
3.	'Αγρυλή	'Αγρυληθεν.	9.	Οΐον (Δεκελεικόν)	έξ Οΐου.
	*Αθμονον		10.	Προβάλινθος	Προβαλίσιος.
5.	'Απολλωνιείς	'Απολλωνιεύς	II.	Σούνιον	Σουνιεύς.
	'Ατήνη	'Ατηνεύς.	12.	Τυρμεῖδαι	Τυρμείδης.

HADRIANIS.

I.	'Αντινοείς	'Αντινοεύς.	8. Οἰνόη	Oivaios.
2.	*Αφιδνα	'Αφιδναΐος.	9. Παμβωτάδαι	Παμβωτάδης.
3.	Βησα	Βησαιεύς.	10. Σκαμβωνίδαι	Σκαμβωνίδης.
4.	Δαιδαλί δαι	Δαιδαλίδης.	11. Τρικόρυνθος	Τρικορύσιος.
	Εἰτέα	Είτεαῖος,	12. Φηγαία	Φηγαιεύς.
		Ίτεαῖος.	13. "Ωα, "Οα	$^*\Omega a heta\epsilon u,$
6.	Έλαιοῦς	Έλαιούσιος.	•	* Oa $ heta\epsilon v$.
7.	Θρία	Θριάσιος.		

APPENDIX C.

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